The New-York Times.

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THE SITUATION.

No News from Gen. Grant Since Wednesday.

The Telegraphs in Virginia Destroyed by a Storm.

A Battle Believed to Have Been Fought on Thursday.

Heavy Cannonading Heard at White House.

Full Details of Movements Up to Tuesday Evening.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

Important Movements of Gen. Sherman.

THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT

Telegraph Communication Interrupted by a Storm—Important Movements of Gen. Sherman.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch dated yesterday at 7½ P. M., has this evening been received from Gen. SHERMAN. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1, MCPHERSON moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2, SCOFIELD and HOOKER, having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward toward Marietta. At the same time STONEMAN's and GARRARD's cavalry were sent to Allatoona Pass, which they reached and held possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured the pass, which was considered a formidable one. Movements are reported by the dispatch as in progress which are not proper now for publication.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. GRANT since his dispatch dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday evening and last night, and cannot be reestablished before sometime to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR HANOVERTOWN,
Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

By one of those odd coincidences of which the history of the Virginia campaigns is so full, Gen. GRANT's headquarters are this morning at the very point which formed the extreme right wing of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign two years ago. Harris' shop, near which we now are, and four or five miles southeast of Hanover Court-house, was then occupied by the Fourth Regular Cavalry as an outpost, and it was here, just two years ago, that STUART, moving from Hanover Court-house to make his raid around MCCLELLAN's line, struck our right flank.

Draw a line five or six miles in length from the Pamunky, near Hanover Court-house, where our right now rests, almost due south across Totopatamoy Creek, three miles south of Hanovertown, and you will have our line of battle as it now stands. Five miles west of our line runs that famous stream, the "Chickahominy." Along that river, in front covering the Virginia Central Railroad, from Atlee's Station to Shady Grove, five miles north of Richmond, the rebel front is formed. Midway of the interval that divides these two points of mighty opposites, the skirmish lines of two armies meet, and to our ears the morning air brings the crackle of musketry like the spluttering of some hell cauldron, while now and then comes the boom of guns, whose reverberations are easily heard in the Capital of the rebellion. Gaines Mill and Mechanicsville are within an hour's ride: Fair Oaks you can reach in a two hours' trot. Richmond is ten miles off. 'Tis thus that history repeats itself.

The present position of this army is the result of that fine turning movement which, commencing on Thursday last, in two days planted our corps across the Pamunky River, rendered useless the elaborate rebel defences of the South Anna, and secured us communication with York River, the Chesapeake, and the ample resources which these waters float. Of this movement I have sent you such reports as it has been possible to send with such infrequent opportunities of communication as are afforded. I fear, however, that no reports which you can have received are at all adequate to set forth the true presentation of this great operation in strategy. Your readers would require better maps than can possibly be accessible to them, and would need to bring to them an amount of study of which you are capable in order to grasp its relations and its reality. Enough that it has planted this army twenty miles nearer Richmond, that it has foiled the plans and purposes of the wily enemy, and has brought us in easy communication with a secure and perfect base. I must not, however, forbear to emphasize one point. It appears to be conceived that this movement is understood to be a following up of the enemy, who is supposed to have fallen back from his lines between the North and South Anna—a conception which does injustice to the generalship of our Commander.

It was not LEE but GRANT that took the initiative. LEE would gladly have remained in his lines along the South Anna, and would willingly have awaited battle there, but he was forced out of his cherished position, just as he was compelled to evacuate the lines of Spottsylvania, by an offensive movement threatening his communications—a movement bold in conception and masterly in execution. ("There are," says the Arch-Duke CHARLES, "battles which are already won by the mere direction of the strategic line of advance.") In a like sense it can fairly be claimed that by a couple of days' marching this army has gained a victory more substantial than a week's hard pounding could in the situation we have won; and that we are entitled so to regard this great flank movement is confirmed by the tone of mingled mortification and braggadocio in which the Richmond press treats it.

"GRANT," says the Examiner of Saturday, the 28th, "has definitely declined battle at Hanover Junction. Perhaps we should say that his army has saved him the trouble of declining. It is certain that both armies are once more moving. Two stories have lately prevailed of the direction in which GRANT is going—one account represented a large body of Yankees at Negro Foot, in the upper part of Hanover, but it has not been confirmed and is unlikely. The more probable statement is that GRANT put fortifications along his line before the junction to prevent an attack from Gen. LEE, and then returning to the northern bank of the North Anna, pushed down the Pamunky to Hanovertown, a few miles above the "Piping Tree," the point to which boats can come here. He is said to have crossed the river with the greater part of his forces. If GRANT has really landed there he may be said to have already reached the destination predicted for him since his check at Spottsylvania, the York, and the Peninsula. His next base will be the Pamunky and York, the White House and West Point. Unable to remove the obstacle on the threshold of his proposed campaign, nothing was left but to abandon it, and make his way down the valley of the Rappahannock to the head waters of the York, a monstrous circuit, to reach a point where he might have landed on the first of May, had not his head been addled by his victories over PEMBERTON and BRAGG."

This is the tone of men who seeing the prodigious labor expended in fortifying a chosen position, see themselves compelled to forfeit its advantages and seek elsewhere, and ominously nearer their capital, a new line of defence. Certainly if the Richmond journalists find any satisfaction in the monstrous circuit this army has made, the point at which it has aimed, this army is in a condition to share the sentiment. The line of march, I dictate with above extract, as taken up by this army, is quite correct. After the recrossing of the North Anna, on Thursday night and Friday morning, the corps were directed on parallel roads down the course of the Pamunky to the town of Hanover, in the vicinity of which two divisions of cavalry crossed the river at 6 o'clock in the morning, and three hours afterward "RUSSELL's" division of the Sixth Corps, after a beautiful march of 22 miles, made the passage.

The enemy, apparently not expecting the crossing to be made so far down the river, had only a cavalry force in observation at this point. The party was easily driven off, sixty being captured, and the fords were uncovered for the passage of the army, which was effected during the day. It is quite certain that it was not until this movement was fairly under way that LEE commenced the manoeuvres necessary to meet it. "GRANT," says a correspondent of one of the Richmond papers, writing on Friday, "last night commenced rapidly moving toward our right with his whole force, and corresponding movements are now on foot on our side to meet those of GRANT." The movement necessary on the part of the rebels was a simple change of front and retrograde march due south along the railroad, and ten miles would bring them to the Chickahominy. For us, on the contrary, it was necessary to give a great development to our left, so that to reach the same point which the enemy could make in a ten miles' march, it was necessary for us to march something like thirty miles—that is, we had to move in a southeasterly direction to effect the passage of the river, and then move westward, for the purpose of striking the enemy or meeting his advance. This detour, or "monstrous circuit," as the Richmond writer terms it, was necessitated by two different considerations. First, because a flank march of the kind determined upon, is one which is always somewhat hazardous in the face of a vigorous and energetic opponent; and secondly, because it was a prime desideratum to open up a water base—our communications having been abandoned when this move was initiated. This was secured yesterday, when a cavalry force was sent to White House, and to-day our water transportation is reported at that point.

The work of the past three days has been a steady pressing forward of the force from Hanovertown to westward, on the lines leading to the Chickahominy, and the Virginia Central and Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroads. The advance of GRIFFIN's division on Saturday developed the enemy, with the entire cavalry force and a portion of infantry, covering those roads, and brought on an engagement, which, from the losses on both sides, ranks among the heaviest cavalry fights of the war. GREGG's division lost over three hundred and fifty men and forty officers, but drove the enemy, and during Sunday and yesterday our front has been steadily advancing. Yesterday (Monday, 30th) found our line stretched from the Pamunky immediately in front of Hanover Court-house, where our right rested, along the direct road from Hanover Court-house to Richmond, our left stretched beyond Totopatamoy Creek, about ten miles from the rebel capital. The enemy showed in our front a line of battle and a skirmish line, formed by part of the corps of EWELL and HILL. During yesterday only skirmishing took place, we feeling the enemy's line. Early in the morning, CRAWFORD's division of WARREN's corps moved in support of Gen. GRIFFIN's division, which was moving out the road toward Pole Green. It was directed by Gen. WARREN to support GRIFFIN's left as he advanced. The road to Mechanicsville ran along parallel to the road upon which it was advancing, and was held firmly by the enemy's cavalry and some infantry.

CRAWFORD determined to push for this road, cross it if possible, and advance toward Mechanicsville. Accordingly, he ordered Col. HARDIN forward with the First Brigade, directing him to advance the picket line in his front, support it closely, and move for the Mechanicsville road.

It was nearly three-quarters of a mile from our left flank. HARDIN pushed in and soon found the enemy's cavalry, which he drove across the road, occupying it. Forming here, he was slowly advancing, when the enemy advanced his line of battle directly on his flank. CRAWFORD sent two regiments to his support, but the enemy attacked him upon both flanks, and finding the force hotly engaged, he moved to the field with his whole division, the enemy having flanked HARDIN when he arrived. CRAWFORD hastily threw FISHER's brigade to hold the right, and advanced Col. KITCHING's, with two regiments, to support the line on the left, but was too late, and he ordered the line to fall back to the crest of a hill. Here he extended it, and ordered the men to throw up intrenchments. Old rails, logs, and whatever was handy, were used, and a breastwork soon prepared, after which FISHER's brigade was thrown across a ravine on the right, and two pieces of artillery were planted on top of the ravine. Hardly were the men in position, when the rebels advanced their line of battle directly upon our line. Awaiting their coming until they were within one hundred yards, the Pennsylvania Reserves opened a very heavy fire. Thrice the rebel colors were shot down, and the last time they were not raised again. Whoever had them crawled away with them. Twice they rallied their line and advanced. Each time they were driven back, until the men laid down, when they commenced running back, and our line marched out of their works, and took 70 prisoners. Among them were six or seven officers. A very large number of the enemy was killed; among them a Colonel and five officers, and 200 dead were left lying in our front, inside of the line of skirmishers. CRAWFORD lost a considerable number of men. Brig.-Gen. RAMSEY was left on the field, as reported, killed. Col. W. H. KENT, of the Sixth Regiment, was shot through the hand. Capt. WATERS, of the Sixth, was also wounded. Col. TYRRELL is killed. Sergt. THOMPSON, of the Bucktails, who captured the battle-flag of the Fifteenth Georgia at Gettysburgh, was wounded and made prisoner.

When this attack was made upon WARREN, HANCOCK was ordered at 7 o'clock last evening to make a diversion in his favor; the order was vigorously executed, and for a couple of hours a heavy cannonade was kept up on the rebel position by several batteries and six Cohorn mortars.

This morning finds our line in much the same formation as it had yesterday. The Sixth Corps, "WRIGHT's," holds the right, then comes the Second, HANCOCK's, then the Fifth, WARREN's, and then the Ninth, BURNSIDE's, which holds our left.

The only portion of our forces thus far engaged to-day is HANCOCK's corps, from whose front I have just returned. The division of BIRNEY on the right and BARLOW on the centre, while I remained on the ground, advanced about six hundred yards, carrying the enemy's first line, which was held by a strong skirmish force. BIRNEY captured forty prisoners, who proved to belong to BRECKINRIDGE's command. There is hardly a doubt, however, that the position now held by the rebels in our front is but an advanced line, which they will hold as long as possible, for the purpose of gaining time to perfect their defences on the Chickahominy. On that historic line, it is now fully expected that we shall ere long deliver battle.

I need not say that in the relative position of the opposing forces this is the only field fight we are likely to have outside of Richmond, and that its result must decide whether the rebel capital can be carried by a coup de main or whether it is destined to become the object of a Summer's siege.

SWINTON.

A Battle Going on Thursday—Heavy Cannonading Heard at White House—The Fight of Tuesday—Repulse of Rhodes and Early.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

The steamer Keyport arrived this afternoon having left the White House at noon yesterday. Parties who came up on her state that heavy cannonading was heard there when they left, indicating that an engagement was in progress.

A cavalryman, who came in from the front to the White House, reported that the Sixth Corps was engaged, having brought it on by a rapid and sudden movement from the left to the right.

Several regiments of negro troops, doubtless a portion of Gen. BUTLER's forces, were being landed at the White House when the Keyport left.

The hospital steamer Connecticut was engaged in taking on the wounded that had been brought down from the front.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Tuesday night, says:

"The day before the Fifth Corps, advancing from Hawe's Store toward Bethesda Church, drove the enemy about two miles. At sunset, while our men were engaged in digging rifle pits, RHODES and EARLY's divisions made an attack on WARREN's right flank, causing him to fall back from his first line. The enemy then advanced and charged the second line. KITCHING's brigade of heavy artillery was posted there and opened a heavy fire in conjunction with batteries on both flanks, which nearly demolished the rebel column of attack. The enemy fell back in terrible disorder, and left their dead and wounded behind them on the field."

Not Very Late News—A Successful Skirmish—Fifty Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, says: This morning Gen. BIRNEY's division advanced against a breastwork held by BRECKINRIDGE's corps on the south side of Totopatamoy Creek, on a high eminence, a very strong position, and one which might have been easily held against a vastly superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two, and seeing a determination to take the place, evacuated and retreated to the woods.

Our loss was about twenty-five. We took about fifty prisoners, mostly belonging to BRECKINRIDGE's command, some of whom said they were in the valley in the fight with Gen. SIGEL, but did not have to fight as stubbornly as they did here.

Capt. ROWE, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, and Adjt. JACKSON, Second New-York, were among the wounded, this morning—the latter having had his leg amputated.

The attempt made to turn our left, last night, and to cut us off from the White House and new base of supplies, was defeated, with considerable loss on both sides.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Repulse of the Rebels by Gen. Butler—Reported Capture of Fitzhugh Lee and 500 Rebel Cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 2,
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, June 3.

The steamer John A. Warner, from Bermuda Hundred at 4 o'clock last evening, has arrived. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning (1st) the enemy attacked Gen. BUTLER's left wing, and a spirited fight with musketry and artillery was kept up until 9 o'clock, when the enemy were again repulsed. Thirty rebel soldiers came into our lines yesterday morning and surrendered. Our loss was very slight. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

The steamer George Washington, from the White House at 7 o'clock this morning, has arrived here.

It is reported that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, and 500 of his command (cavalry) were captured last night while attempting to make a raid in the direction of the White House. Gen. SMITH's forces made the capture.

[Gen. GRANT's official dispatches dated June 2, 7 A. M., make no mention of this capture, and the report may therefore be regarded as unfounded. EDS. TIMES.]

There is no later news from Gen. GRANT's army.

A prize steamer, name not ascertained, arrived in Hampton Roads this evening.

Wounded from Bermuda Hundred.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 2.

The following wounded men arrived from Bermuda Hundred, yesterday, and were admitted into the McClellan Hospital:

Adjt. Charles Higgins, 47th New-York—foot.
Lieut. C. A. Kinsbuley, 112th New-York—head.
Lieut. Edward Charlton, 112th New-York—side.
Lieut. Newton Baldwin, 7th Connecticut—back.
J. M. Carter, 97th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
P. S. Hector, 1st United States Artillery—breast.
Daniel Wilcox, 67th Ohio—hand.
B. F. Sealy, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
J. F. Brown, 3d New-Hampshire—leg.
Peter Dunant, 3d New-Hampshire—leg.
John D. Fenner, 48th New-York—knee.
N. Doughty, 48th New-York—shoulder.
J. M. Thompson, 48th New-York—leg.
Andrew Banning, 13th Massachusetts—knee.
Thomas McKay, 6th Connecticut—shoulder.
Frank Bussey, 6th Connecticut—arm.
David Avery, 6th Connecticut—side.
John Plumb, 6th Connecticut—hip.
Chas. Hodge, 6th Connecticut—ribs.
Samuel Porter, 6th Connecticut—hip.
W. A. Hammond, 76th Pennsylvania—hip.
Wm. Bell, 13th Indiana—hip.
Geo. F. Woods, 24th Massachusetts—foot.
A. M. Parkins, 40th Massachusetts—hip.
A. M. Askell, 40th Massachusetts—knee.

The following deaths in the McClellan Hospital took place May 31 and June 1:

John Morrison, 142d New-York Volunteers.
Charles O. Leonard, 40th Massachusetts.
John Sellers, 5th United States Cavalry.
J. W. Jayroe, 25th South Carolina (prisoner.)
Jacob Bennett, 47th New-York.
Henry D. Ross, 8th Connecticut.
Levi Fallds, 115th New-York.
Joseph Lama, 98th New-York.
Joseph B. Stickles, 9th New-Jersey.
George H. Smith, 3d Virginia (prisoner.)
Richard W. Bateman, 4th New-Hampshire.
In the Chesapeake Hospital:
Lieut. S. P. Wheeler, 23d Massachusetts. June 2d. He was aid-de-camp to Gen. HECKMAN.
George A. Brown, 9th Maine, June 1.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Engagement at Gaines' Landing—The Rebels Driven Off—The Steamer Lebanon Burned—Bold Rebel Movements in Arkansas, Etc.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 31.

The tin-clads Marmora, Juliet, and Prairie Bird, recently engaged the rebel batteries at Gaines' Landing, and succeeded in driving them away. The Prairie Bird was struck thirty times, and the Marine Brigade boat Delta had her donkey engine shot overboard, and the engineer killed.

MARMADUKE, who is reported to be in command of the rebels, had taken twelve pieces of artillery.

He captured and burned the steamer Lebanon, and carried the crew and passengers off as prisoners.

The boats from the White River report the rebels to be thick, but the boats are not molested.

A heavy force of rebels is reported to be within twenty-five miles of Duval's Bluff marching on that place. They are supposed to number 15,000.

The rebel Gen. SHELBY captured Dardanelle last Monday, taking 200 prisoners. After the capture he crossed the Arkansas River, and it was supposed that he intended to strike the Little Rock Railroad.

Guerrillas are represented as unusually active in Arkansas.

It appears to be the intention of the rebels to force the Union troops to evacuate all the State except Little Rock and Helena.

Jacksonport and Batesville have been evacuated by our forces.

Eight Steamers Burned at New-Orleans, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 2.

The steamer Pauline Carroll, from New-Orleans 27th ult., has arrived.

The news is unimportant.

The officers report that when some distance from the city, they noticed a large light, supposed to be at New-Orleans. On arriving at Baton Rouge, they learned that a dispatch had been received stating that eight steamboats had been burned at New-Orleans. No particulars had reached Baton Rouge.

Favorable news from New-York had given an upward tendency to the New-Orleans cotton market; the supply was light and there was not much doing. Sugar was dull and drooping, with small sales of fair to good at 17a[illegible]., and fully fair at [illegible]. Nothing doing in molasses, and quotations nominal.

The Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, Col. WASHBURNE, came up on the Carroll from Baton Rouge, en route home on furlough.

The portion of the Eighteenth Illinois which has not reenlisted, has arrived from Little Rock, en route to Springfield, to be mustered out of the service by order of Gen. CANBY.

Capt. JOHN D. KLINCK, Acting Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as General Superintendent of the Land and Water Transportation, within the Division of West Mississippi. The officers and owners of all steamboats plying on the Mississippi River and its tributaries south of Cairo, are ordered to report to him at headquarters, which is at Natchez, and give the names of their boats and barges of every description, their tonnage owners, and the trade in which they are engaged.

A Convention of Unconditional Unionists to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention, from the Western District of Tennessee, assembled at Memphis on the 30th ult., and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration, and pledging themselves to support ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDY JOHNSON for Vice-President.

FIRE AT MOUND CITY, MO.

Loss Half a Million of Dollars.

MOUND CITY, Wednesday, June 1.

A large, valuable naval wharf-boat was burned at 8 o'clock this evening. The fire was first discovered in the paint and oil room, supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The fire was not discovered until it had spread beyond control. The progress of the flames was so rapid that nothing could be saved. Many persons on board narrowly escaped with life; the smoke and flames rendered egress by stairway impossible; many escaped by roof. No lives were known to have been lost. Paymaster ROSS, of the United States Navy, was seriously burned, and came near being suffocated while attempting to save his funds and papers. The entire loss is said to be one-half million of dollars or more, consisting principally of naval stores, including Paymaster DAVIS' safe, containing $200,000, and another $11,000. There was no ordnance stores or provisions on board.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 1.

Another large Christian Commission meeting was held last night.

There was a large gathering of alumni at Oakland yesterday, on the occasion of the graduation of the first class of the College of California. EDWARD STANLEY, Dr. BELLOWS and Gen. WRIGHT were present and spoke. A strong Union feeling prevailed.

A large quantity of confiscated Chinese opium, which was smuggled into this port, is to be sold by the United States Marshal.

Stock of all kinds much depressed. General trade dull.

The ship Norseman is now discharging four 15-inch and two 10-inch guns for harbor defence.

There have been no arrivals or departures of note.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Fifteenth Annual Regatta.

The day could hardly have been more pleasant, or the wind more favorable, for the Fifteenth Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which took place yesterday. At an early hour the pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River, was thronged by people anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamers which were to accompany the yachts "down the river." Before 10 o'clock, the hour designated for the departure of the fleet, the steamer Matteawan was crowded by members of the club, and their lady friends, and shortly after that hour the boat swung into the stream leaving the press to await the arrival of the Meta. This bold manifestation of exclusiveness was fully appreciated by the Reportorial Corps, and considered a special dispensation in their favor—the society on board the Meta being quite as agreeable, and possibly as select as those on board the Matteawan.

At 10½ A. M. the yachts entered for the regatta sailed from the flag-boat abreast the Club House at Hoboken, in this order:

1st. Sloops.	2d. Sloops.	3d. Schooners.	4th. Schooners.
Narragansett.	Nettie.	Julia.	Magic.
Richmond.	White Wing.	Juniatta.	
Annie.	Geraldine.		

The sloops Alarm, Nautilus and Flyer, which were entered, failed to take their places—thus losing their chances in the race.

The following is an official classification of the boats:

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS—MEASURING 500 FEET AND UNDER.

(Allowance of time—one second and thirty-five hundredths per square foot.)

No.	Name.	Owners.	Area.	Cow.	No. of Start. m. s.
1.	Narragansett.	F. G. Dexter.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Richmond.	J. Van Schaick.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Annie.	L. Livingston.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCHOONERS—SECOND CLASS—MEASURING 1,500 FEET AND UNDER.

(Allowance of time—one second and thirty-five hundredths per square foot.)

No.	Name.	Owners.	Area.	Cow.	No. of Start. m. s.
1.	Julia.	H. B. Fearing, G. T. Gandy and R. Dalton.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	—
2.	Juniatta.	J. W. Grigg.	—	—	—

SLOOPS—1ST CLASS—MEASURING OVER 500 FEET.

(Allowance of time—one second per square foot.)

No.	Name.	Owners.	Area.	Cow.	No. of Start. m. s.
1.	Nettie.	L. D. Scoale & others.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	White Wing.	R. Stuyvesant.	1,004.4	11	[illegible]
3.	Geraldine.	J. S. Dickerson.	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

SCHOONERS—1ST CLASS—MEASURING OVER 1,500 FEET.

(Allowance of time—one second per square foot.)

No.	Name.	Owners.	Area.	Cow.	No. of Start. m. s.
1.	Magic.	W. H. McVickar.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	—

The terms "second class" and "first class" are arbitrary, and refer to the comparative sizes of the vessels.

The "measurement" of the vessels refers to the area on the water-line, and the "allowance" named is deducted from the time of the trip.

The "No." column in the table defines the order of placing the vessels side by side.

The "area" is accounted for in the explanation of measurement.

The statement of minutes and seconds in the last column defines the aggregate difference of time which must be allowed.

The course, according to the rules of the club, commenced from the flag-boat, stationed off the Elysian Fields, the yachts running to the north and west of the flag-boat at Robin's Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east.

Returning, they first passed the flag-boat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat off Robin's Reef Light, to the south and west; thence to a flag-boat off Governor's Island, to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club-house, Hoboken, passing it to the westward.

In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz.: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, were passed to the eastward.

When the signal for the departure was given the wind was very light and there was a prospect of a calm. Before, however, the sloops first named had reached a point nearly opposite the Battery, a breeze sprang up and all fears of a dull day were dispelled. The race was for a time exciting, the contest between the Annie, the Richmond, and the Narragansett being at first exceedingly close, but on the home stretch the question as to which boat would win the prize was settled in favor of the Annie, which seemed to fairly fly away from her competitors.

The following is the official report of the time made by the different vessels entered for the race:

GOING DOWN.

Annie passed buoy at Southwest Spit, 1.32:30; Richmond, 1.39; White Wing, 1.38:10; Nettie, 1.40:30; Geraldine, 1.45:00; Magic, 1.45:34; Julia, 1.54:56; Juniatta, 2.08:24.

RETURN.

Annie, 3.50:30; Magic, 4.07:01; Narragansett, 4.11:20; Richmond, 4.11:32; Nettie, 4.13:36; White Wing, 4.15:26; Julia, 4.17:56; Geraldine, 4.18:15; Juniatta, 4.[illegible].

During the race a large number of vessels not entered accompanied the yachts going down and returning, many of which were from the Brooklyn Club. On board the Meta, a fine collation was served at 1 o'clock. Mr. C. H. HASWELL, Jr., presided, and the entertainment was gotten up under the able management of Mr. C. M. [illegible].

The Annie, being the first vessel to round the flag-boat on the home stretch, was heartily welcomed by the spectators of the race.

The following are the present officers of the New-York Yacht Club:

Commodore, EDWIN A. STEVENS; Vice Commodore, AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND; Secretary, HAMILTON MORTON; Treasurer, ROBERT S. HONE; Measurer, CHARLES H. HASWELL; Surgeon, Dr. G. F. WOODWARD.

George, the Count Joannes, Seeketh a Value for His Wounded Honor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Cardozo.

George, the Count Joannes vs. John Clancey.—The plaintiff in this case brings an action against the editor and proprietor of the New-York Leader for an alleged libelous and defamatory article published in that paper against his good name and character. The article was headed "Count, No-count," and insinuated that the world-renowned author, poet and actor, George, the Count Joannes, is only a Count by the courtesy of those who have a mind to call him so. The eminent nobleman appears in person in this action and claims the sum of $20,000, as the exact amount of damages to his wounded honor.

A motion was made yesterday, on the part of the defendant, to compel the plaintiff to file security for his costs, and the motion was supported by an affidavit of JOHN CLANCEY, in which he set forth that GEORGE JONES, by which name he calls the noble Count, was a non-resident, and, moreover, was not pecuniarily responsible. In answer to this, the Count related how he lived in a big hotel in this City and paid his bills too, which he offered for the inspection of the Court, with the receipts attached.

His Honor declined to receive them as evidence, and said that he would reserve his decision upon the question of security. The Count placed his beaver upon his noble head, and departed to "his hotel."

The PRIVATEER FLORIDA AT BERMUDA.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 17th ult. thus notices the arrival of the privateer Florida at Hamilton:

"The far-famed Florida paid us another visit on Thursday last, this time only a flying one, as she did not enter St. George's harbor at all, but remained for the few hours, three, we believe, of her stay, in Five Fathom Hole. She merely touched here in order to pick up late newspapers and letters for her officers, &c., from sweethearts and wives—her officers and crew having been without any news for a month and more. Her intelligence is devoid of any particular interest. She reports having overhauled a large number of Federal vessels, but as they had all availed themselves of the usual resource, and in effect changed their flag, she was obliged to let them go."

The Young Men's Christian Association.

BOSTON, Friday, June 3.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association for the United States and Canada to-day took an excursion in the harbor, visited Fort Independence and the Farm School, and, by invitation of the Mayor, the city institutions on Deer Island, where they were formally received by the City Government. A collation was furnished, addresses of welcome were made, and GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Christian Commission, responded for that institution. The meetings of the convention have been very fully attended, and large delegations from abroad were present.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Return of Iratuba—What he Thinks of New-York—His "Style" as Prepared by Certain New-Yorkers—Are Cockroaches Responsible?—If not, why not?—Mining in California—Big Pulls of Mines—Perils of Dr. Bellows.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

The *Constitution* came in very promptly to time day before yesterday evening, and landed all of her passengers in good order and condition, and among them our old friend, the Indian chief Iratuba. I came down from dinner at the Occidental, and found the old fellow laying off in a big chair, smoking a cigar, and receiving the congratulations of his friends on his safe return. He was "got up" splendidly, wearing the full uniform of a General, and his breast blazing with diamonds and jewels of the order, not of St. George, but "stunning." The piece of jewelry that attracted my attention looked like a star-fish, and on investigation proved to be the joint donation of the Lelands, E. W. Burr, Frank Ste[illegible] and Dr. Quackenbush. Of this piece of jewelry Iratuba is very proud, and gave me a description of its presentation and speech by Dr. Quackenbush. Iratuba says the Doctor "make very good Injun medicine-man by and by," and I think he seriously contemplates offering him a position on his staff as High-Yah, My Medicine. I advise the Doctor to accept, for down in Iratuba's country it is the easiest thing in the world to live without work; the squaws do all that, and all the Doctor need do would be to reduce his habiliments to the habits and fashions of the country, *i. e.*, a buck coat-tail without any body, or an old coffee-sack tied around the waist, then grease himself all over so that the flies and skeeters would slip up and not be able to bite. This costume, besides being in the height of fashion down there, is both cheap and comfortable, considering the climate. As to the living, a little course of beans and grasshoppers would be admirable.

The only diseases incident to the country are sudden loss of the hair and "blind staggers," the former being occasioned by a little playful practice with the scalping-knife, and the latter by very bad whisky, which it would be a shame to classify as spirituous liquors under the new tariff, as it has already paid a heavy duty under the head of strychnine and other "cold pizen." The cure for the loss of hair is to clap a covering of mud, sow a little grass-seed, and a crop soon follows, which only requires renewing semi-occasionally. Mud plasters are a prominent feature of the practice of the faculty down that way, and is adopted as a protection against fleas, mosquitoes, &c., by the poorer classes who cannot afford "goose grease." It will not be necessary for the doctor to take any of his cases of fine instruments or medical works. A hammock, bottle of oil, a pipe and tobacco and a lancet to bleed with in case of "*stine staggers*," as before mentioned, is all that is necessary. I dwell particularly upon the latter disease, as I remember seeing him treating a case once upon a time in Broadway. If he has forgotten the circumstance let him refer to R. W. B. for particulars. But to return to Iratuba, who has returned to us. His presence is very apropos, for his constituents down below have been kicking up a nice row and bobbery in consequence of his prolonged absence, and are getting decidedly ugly. They have no clear idea of his whereabouts, and have heard that he was last seen in a big wigwam in a place called New-York, surrounded by a body of men termed "City Fathers," whose general habits were of a nature to "lay out" any ordinary Injun in a short space of time. This tribe held a council and passed sundry resolutions on reception of this news, from which I quote the substance of the "resolves."

1. That Iratuba, in going away on a short "leave," and continuing it on his own hook, without applying to "proper authority" for an extension, was guilty of a breach of Majave Military Regulations, (last series, revised, see paragraph 499,) and charges would be preferred.

2. That he could see almost everything any decent Indian ought to see, in San Francisco, and meet with bad company enough to corrupt the morals of any Indian; but to go further, and fare worse, and without regard to his own reputation and that of his tribe, to voluntarily associate with the City Government of New-York, was evidence of the corrupting influences of white society, that excited their liveliest apprehensions for his future well-behaving.

3. In encasing himself in the uniform of a Brigadier-General, he had brought reproach upon the name of Majave, for it argued that he considered he had a mighty "good thing"—it being palpable evidence of his never having done anything, or being expected to do anything again, except smoke cigars, talk politics and draw his pay.

4. If he is coming back at all, he had better be about it or he wont have the chance.

5. Unanimously resolved, that whatever he has "gobbled" on this expedition, or made, shall be common property, and that the tobacco bag shall be common stock for everybody's pipe.

Lastly—That Iratuba shall divest himself of his General's uniform and return to the usages and fashions of good society, and take to his corn husk, short jacket, and grasshopper diet.

I asked Iratuba what he thought of New-York? He grunted and remarked, "Mighty big place; soger much; people mucho; d—m cold." When I asked how they treated him, he said, "Fuse-rate; city men got me drunk twice; we all drunk. Plenty eat; eat cow; eat pig; eat plenty. No grasshoppers." He evidently longs for a little of his old luxury. He expatiated largely on the Metropolitan and the Lelands, and tried to individualize them, and I recognized Warren at once by his description. "Big fellow; hair no good for scalp,"—meaning that it was too short to get hold of—very convenient if a man intends to continue in the society of Iratuba where he is going.

By the time this reaches you the old Indian will be among his people again, and it is time he was there, for they are getting very suspicious that he has been unfairly dealt with, and never will show the "disk" of his countenance among them again. His arrival will be timely, for the spirit of insubordination and distrust of the whites is merging into an Indian war, that would be serious, for the old man's constituents are numerous and warlike. I told him his people were kicking up a "bobery." He said, "Me go soon; I fix em." "I have no doubt the method of fixing them" will settle the case permanently of any gentleman savage who considers himself "one of the people whose voice shall be heard." His voice would only be heard just once and that would be a "squeak" and good bye to Mr. Indian. Iratuba don't bother his head with juries and lawyers; he settles his little legal matters himself, and settles the litigants with the case.

The ship *Guiding Star*, from Boston, recently arrived, bids fair to give the legal fraternity something to do, and the great question of whether saltpetre will explode, will be forgotten in that of "Is a ship responsible for the acts, deeds and doings of cockroaches?" It is a serious question, for those industrious little insects have eaten up, chewed up, and ruined, over $30,000 value of the ship's cargo. Baldwin & Wood & Co. had $1,000 value of boots and shoes eaten up; Main & Winchester contributed in the way of rations several hundred horse collars, harness, &c. Another party had the leather covering of a piano completely eaten, and the leathers on the hammers, in fact everything and anything in the leather way they consumed. The query is, who is responsible, or whether anybody is. The agents have telegraphed for instructions.

I believe a ship is not held responsible for damage by rats if she has a cat; by the same rule any damage by pigs on deck would be canceled by a dog on board.

But how about cockroaches? If the Captain had invested a few dollars in red *wafers* he would have done a larger business than Samson, and slaughtered his millions. Cockroaches eat wafers greedily, and they are consequently laid out cold, ready to be converted into "East India Sauce," or anything else. I think red wafers contain sulphuret of mercury—the effect on cockroaches bears out my ideas of the general effect on poor humanity, in these days under the name of "old school practice."

Mining stocks have taken a tumble within the last few days, consequent upon the bill before Congress to tax the gross product of the mines 5 per cent. The tax is virtually a complete absorption of all the product available for dividends in *small mines, and is a heavy drag on the larger* ones. No one would object to 5 per cent., or even 10 per cent., on net profits—but 5 per cent. on gross product is pretty steep, and under the cloud stocks have dropped. Ophir is selling at $1,100, *a decline of $300 per foot within a few days.* Gould & Curry fell from $4,500 to $4,000 per foot. Many other stocks have gone down for the moment. It is hoped, however, that Congress will modify the tax to a rate that will not destroy the goose that lays the golden egg.

I promised in my last to give you a list of the best dividend-paying mines, but it is difficult to say where the panic will stop on the tax question. As a general thing what are termed the *"Gold Hill Mines" are most productive.* They have paid largely, and continue to pay their owners large incomes. *Recently several of the individual* claims have been consolidated, and incorporated into joint stock companies. The principal one is called the "Empire Mill and Mining Company;" capital stock, $1,000,000, in shares of eight hundred and odd dollars. This stock is now selling at over fifty per cent. above par value, and pays a monthly dividend of $40 per share—in gold, of course. It sells here at about $1,100 per share, and pays nearly four per cent. per month dividend. The property of the company consists of two large quartz mills and reduction works, a tract of several acres of woodland, teams, tools, buildings, offices, &c., and their mine, consisting of seventy-five feet front of vein, running back several hundred feet. The Gold Hill Mines are a series of veins more or less valuable, parallel, which are worked through tunnels and shafts, the ore being hoisted by steam-power, delivering several hundred tons upon the surface per day, varying in quality from $40 to $150 per ton. This rock is hauled to the mills, crushed, amalgamated, retorted, and shipped to San Francisco, where it is run into bars, assayed, stamped, and sold for foreign remittance. The dividends are declared from the proceeds, once each month. The affairs of this company are most economically and admirably managed, and bid fair to pay handsome dividends for a long time. They can see a year's work before them now. Several adjoining claims are being consolidated, and their stock will soon be issued, and will pay as largely as the Empire. One of the claims to be included pays its present owners a dividend of $1,300 per foot per month. The price of these claims varies from $5,000 to $10,000 per foot. There are two of the number that cannot be had at even the latter figure. I do not advocate investments in any mine, and these are facts merely. The Gould & Curry Mine continues to look well, produce and pay well. The Ophir is not what may be termed in a healthy state. The great trouble is the management, which has been afflicted with chronic stupidity and bad judgment, extravagant salaries and injudicious outlays. Palmer, the Superintendent, is a very scientific man, so said, and doubtless he is fully competent—but then he is paid a salary of $30,000 per annum, and other officers in proportion. The mine under economical and judicious management would be, as it always has been, a good mine. Its dividends have been suspended temporarily, I think, consequent upon the main shaft filling with water, and there being no large pump ready, as there should have been. They knew they must strike water soon, but made no preparation for it, and now when it bursts in there is no pump. It has to be ordered; that takes time, *ad interim*, no good ore can be got out, and, of *course, no dividend. The directors of the Ophir* are deserving of a certificate of smartness, in the form and shape of Iratuba's frying-pan breastplate. The Gould & Curry is better managed, and pays its usual dividend of $125 per foot for the last month, declared yesterday, which is a little over 3 per cent. per month on price to-day. The "Savage" declared a dividend of $50 per foot yesterday also, selling at $2,200 per foot.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows is among us. He arrived last steamer, and was immediately taken in hand—captured, like Bunsby, and walked off to some private house, I think. He preached the next day, (Sunday,) to a crowded house. I saw him last evening to-day, being shown the lions by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, who was driving. The carriage contained Mrs. and Miss Bellows, also—a phaeton and very respectable "turn out" improvised from some adjacent livery stable, I know, for I have seen a much gayer party in the same, coming in over the road, who never seemed in the least interested in the architecture of the churches they passed. I was watching them from my office window—(the Reverends I mean, of course,)—and was perfectly sure for a moment that the Doctor would himself be a speedy case for the Sanitary Commission, for the Rev. Mr. Anderson did not exhibit that skill in the management of his team that the value of his load required. He nearly run into a North Beach car, then plumped his horses' heads into a vegetable cart, then luffed up into an old lady crossing the street, then got stern-way on, and I was expecting a dreadful spilling of great and good men when a lull occurred, and they went on, how far unscathed I know not, but I shall look in the list of smash-ups to-morrow for the two divines. I can recommend to those two ladies many better young men drivers. What they don't know about driving is not worth mentioning—what they know about the Scriptures would be, if you only knew what it was—but divines are more in place in the pulpit than on the box driving divinities, and I shall protest against Mr. Anderson handling the ribbons. He is not safe.

PODGERS.

OUR NAVAL VESSELS.

The Ships We are Building—Failures of the Navy Department—Prospects of the Failure.

New-York, Monday, May 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe from the Washington telegrams that the Naval Committee of the House is now occupied in hearing testimony to establish that the new theory is true, upon which the United States has already built a vast number of worthless ships-of-war and upon which, notwithstanding the failures of those already built, the Navy Department is building as many more as the machinery and labor of the country can produce. Of course, any number of the appointees of the Engineer-in-Chief, or of the dependants upon the department can be ordered up to swear that *in their opinion* the whole world is in error, and only the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy understands the laws of steam, and how to apply them; but when a test is proposed—an actual trial of one of the ships-of-war running over a measured distance—that cannot be got, although I have begged Congress and the Secretary to order one of these new sloops to be run from light-ship to light-ship, and have her performance ascertained. If that were done the impudent pretence that these new vessels are worth as much as the raw material out of which they are built, would be exposed, and we might yet go back to the old system, upon which our navy once was as good as the navies of Europe, and upon which they are all built; and we might still, with our remaining resources, *have some ships built which would at least equal* those of other nations.

In the absence of that test, however, which I see no hope of procuring so long as the present Assistant *Secretary of the Navy* controls the Secretary himself and the department, and is able to make Congress suppose that any *interference* with him and the Engineer-in-Chief in their plans, is giving aid to the enemy, I beg the committee and Congress, I beg the President himself, for whose integrity, patriotism, and intelligence I have the highest respect, to look at the simple *fact* of the performance of these new vessels, as recorded in their log-books in the Navy Department, and there see for themselves how utterly worthless these ships are. There is nothing so important to the country now as this question. See the rebel fleet building in France, guaranteed to go 13 *knots an hour!* See the *Alabama* and *Florida* defy our navy and drive our commerce off the ocean. Contemplate where we will be, as a nation, if we are drawn into a war with England or France, who can send a fleet of ships which can go 12 or 13 *knots an hour, while ours cannot go ten!* Are not these considerations enough to make you pause, and at least find out, by one actual trial, whether these things are *so or not? Is it any answer to say that in a time* of war the Government ought not to be questioned?

But read the log of the *Lackawanna*, one of this new fleet, and one of the best—*although they are all made from the same drawings.* I caused it to be sent for by the Committee of Naval Affairs, when I was a witness, and I copied it. It is the only continuous run on the book—the rest of the service recorded being on blockade; and it gives the facts of the voyage from Fortress Monroe to Pensacola:

Date.	No. hours.	Knots run.	Coal used, in lbs.	Oil, in gals.
Feb. 8	8	42.2	20,000	15
Feb. 9	24	175.6	42,000	30
Feb. 10	24	152.6	45,016	27
Feb. 11	*11	67.2	27,130	10
Feb. 12	24	130.0	43,043	21
Feb. 13	24	164.0	50,564	21
Feb. 14	24	184.2	52,218	20
Feb. 15	24	155.3	46,305	15
Feb. 16	*14	60.0	20,773	17
Feb. 17	24	202.0	51,757	16
Feb. 18	24	190.4	50,710	17
Total	225	1604.4	[illegible]	216

* Engine stopped for repairs.

During all this time, the log-book shows the weather fair and without wind. The ship ran 225 hours, and made 1,604 miles; or, *seven and one-tenth knots an hour*, burning 2,004 pounds of coal an hour, or more than a net ton; while, at the same time, the engine used a *gallon of oil an hour.* The amount of coal burned was the full steaming quantity, as Mr. Isherwood testified before the Board of Engineers, pp. 25, thus: "Ordinary full steaming would require 25 tons of coal a day; could not do with less than 12 days of coal; this gives 300 tons as the quantity of coal which must be carried, &c." The horse-power needed to drive this vessel 7 knots an hour, is, according to Mr. Nystrom, who is very accurate, and an authority, *one hundred and ninety-seven.* I should allow about 240, beyond which, no one would go. If Nystrom is right, these new vessels require *ten pounds of coal an hour horse-power*; and no calculation would fix it at less than *eight pounds*; while the old navy, and the navies of the world, get a horse-power for about four and a half pounds an hour.

The *Brooklyn*, a ship-of-war, about one-third larger than the *Lackawanna*, and her class, goes more than nine knots at sea, or 2,700 pounds an hour, and makes a horse-power for *four and six-tenths pounds an hour*; for which statement I have Mr. Isherwood's book, issued by authority of the Navy Department, pp. 230. Her engines have the usual independent cut-off, employed by the navies of the world, and by our old navy, and such as I have been urging the department to use.

With higher rates of expansion, however, still better results are produced, thus proving in practice beyond a doubt the truth of these great laws, established by the leading scientific minds of the world, but defied by the present Navy Department, at the cost of a ruined navy. The steamship *Fah-Kien*, the vital parts of whose machinery I built for Mr. Forbes, is a ship of 2,000 tons, or *one-quarter larger than these sloops-of-war.* She ran from New-York to Hong Kong, a distance of 14,000 miles, at the rate of more than eleven and a half knots an hour, *on twenty-seven tons of coal a day.* Since then she has run from Shanghai to Hong Kong, which by the tables of the Bureau of Navigation is 900 knots, in sixty-eight hours, having, as the charts show, a current in her favor of about half a knot—*which is an average speed of about sixteen knots an hour, on a ton and a half of coal an hour.* The following is a quotation from a letter written by Mr. Hawkshaw, her engineer, to Mr. Isherwood, of this City, whose fresh-water apparatus is used on the ship, which letter is my authority for the last statement. It is dated Feb. 28, 1864, and states: "We are running from Hong Kong to Shanghai, distance about 900 miles. We have (done it with your instrument, (meaning Lighthall's Desalinator,) *burning one and a half tons of coal an hour, in fifty-eight hours.* We never blow our boilers from one end of the route to the other, neither do we make any scale." The last statement means that the boilers are supplied with *fresh water*; whereas, in the United States vessels, although they pay an immense patent fee to one of Mr. Isherwood's party for a fresh water condenser, the boilers are salt in a *few hours*, and the log-book of the *Lackawanna* shows that on the run above recorded, the salt in her boilers was at the maximum allowed in any service, and that the first thing done when the ship stopped at Pensacola, was to "scale the crown sheets"—that is, to chisel off the deposits of salt and lime which the worthless foul water apparatus had permitted to accumulate. Mr. Forbes, who owns the *Fah-Kien*, and who recently went in her from China to Japan, writes that she goes at *sea fifteen knots an hour to windward*, and sometimes sixteen; and her capacity to burn coal is limited to a ton and a half an hour. This is the ship which has been made the subject of various attacks on me, on account of her small boilers, and the *Army and Navy Journal*, Jan. 30, '64, which appears to be employed by the Navy Department, makes this statement about the *Fah-Kien*:

"Unfortunately it has been found that when the cut-off was cutting off so very fine, and the engine was only taking steam by the teaspoonful, *not only was very little steam used, and very little coal burned, but the vessel was moving at a marvellously low rate of speed—so slow as to be impracticable for any commercial purpose; and the proprietors, after in vain trying to dodge the facts, are compelled to equip their vessel with the usual capacity of boilers to evaporate enough water to produce the required speed.*"

Of course this is entirely untrue, and the *Fah-Kien*, whose small boilers were the subject of ridicule of the whole gang of ignoramuses who bask in the fleeting sunshine of the Navy Department favor, has run nine hundred miles quicker than it was ever done by any *steamer in the world*, on an amount of coal which would not carry the *Lackawanna* nine miles an hour.

Her horse-power costs only five pounds and fourteen [illegible] an hour.

These are simple facts. I did not invent them, and they are on record. My part of the performance was done by obeying the laws of nature, which establish that there is power in expanding steam; the Navy Department's part was done by defying those laws; and as I wrote to Mr. Welles in 1862, I now repeat:

"The laws of nature, Mr. Secretary, are unlike the laws of man; they enforce themselves, and punish disobedience inexorably. They cannot be persuaded out of their course by pamphlets, nor bought off by money, nor driven off by force. The United States, like all private persons, must submit to them; and the sooner that truth is learned in your engineering bureau, the sooner the country will be relieved from the disgrace of engaging in a conflict with the eternal principles upon which the existence of the universe depends, and of being ridiculously beaten by their invisible but certain power."

When I began this effort to correct these fatal blunders I knew what I should suffer. I wrote to you in 1862:

"Of course, Mr. Editor, I know that in making this exposure *I shall incur the enmity of a class interested in maintaining the present order of things.* I have no other interest in it than to serve my country, if possible, by pointing out the true path to follow in this particular branch of its service; and knowing, as I do, the miserable results which have flowed from the present system, I could not conscientiously allow this occasion to pass without saying at least as much as I have said."

Since then I have realized it all. No attempt has been made to refute my facts, for they cannot be refuted; but the whole power of the department has been spent in endeavoring to discredit me personally, *as if that would change failure into success.* Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, disgraced *the office he holds by soliciting* a New-York paper to publish a gross, false, personal libel on me, and was *refused, although the paper was offered him for* any answer he might choose to make to my argument, or *my facts, but he had none. Mr. Grimes*, of the Senate, who is supposed to be a sincere and truthful man, (and I know nothing to the contrary,) has been so far misled as to offer another false and libelous attack on me personally, to the Washington editor of a New-York paper for publication, and it was refused, Capt. Fox again appearing to remonstrate against the interference which prevented its publication. The President, Senators and members have been assured by Capt. Fox and Mr. Isherwood that the object of my attacks was to introduce the Sickels cut-off on the naval ships, and revenge because they would not purchase it; while they knew that I, from the beginning, had earnestly written, and I so swore before the committee, that if I had all power I could not do it, (although in proper hands it would be a great advantage,) and they know that I have urged only the use of the cut-off of the navies of England and France, and of the United States also, *before this party took it out of our ships and thereby* ruined them—a machine which is public property, and on which no patent has existed for thirty years.

I have endured all this and more, in the hope that I might do some good to the country, in regard to a subject which is more important to us than anything but the battle in the front. I have been inspired by the hope that after these people who have ruined a navy, have passed with the disgrace and contempt which awaits them, there will yet be a country for me and my children, which I can feel proud to call my own; and I did think that perhaps I might do something to insure that result. If, however, the present system goes on much longer, we will be an easy prey on the seas for some foreign Power, and our naval flag will disappear from the ocean as completely as our commercial one has done before the puny force of two or three steamers of very ordinary capacity, but yet superior to our entire navy, one of which now, with perfect safety, flies her rebel rag within two days' sail of New-York; and burns our ships almost within sight of our shores.

EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

FROM PORTO RICO.

Very Hot Weather—Continued Drouth—The Commerce of Porto Rico—Steam Communication with New-York Wanted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. John's, Porto Rico, Thursday, May 12, 1864.

The heated term has been fairly inaugurated here in this part of the West Indies, and thermometer at 88° and 92° in shade, is a fair average, and those who are able to leave are beginning to pack up for a trip to the United States or Europe.

This yearly anticipation is absolutely necessary to a foreign resident, for there is so little diversion or change here, that a trip abroad once a year is indispensable, else a life in the tropics would be dull, indeed. The Catholic feast days, of which there are about 140 a year celebrated here, and many with great eclat, become stale, and the weather is too hot to enjoy the "*Bailes.*"

Porto Rico is suffering intensely by a drought, which has continued for a twelvemonth, and on the other side of the island it is literally scorched up, and those planters who have no canals or artificial irrigation do not pay expenses this year with their sugar crop.

Of late the prices have taken an upward tendency, and sugar now sells from [illegible]. Molasses 25c.@30c. per gallon; Coffee 15¾c. Exchange on London $4 90 for the pound sterling.

St. Domingo remains in *statu quo.* The sick soldiers, (of which there were 24,000,) are convalescing. Nevertheless, it is a dreadful sight to visit the hospitals here, overcrowded with these miasmatic fever patients.

What a pity that this island, that does most of its business with New-York, has no mail communication with it except by slow and circuitous routes. Here the steam navigation is almost altogether in the hands of the English, and they are preparing to run lines around the island, and also to build a railroad; but this enterprise ought to be in the hands of Americans, to secure the commerce that would then naturally flow to us. *I inclose the Custom-house statistics of St. Thomas*, a port of sufficient importance to be of interest to your readers.

The statistics of the same for the Island of Porto Rico have just been published, for 1863, viz.:

The importations for the year were—merchandise, &c.	$9,199,108 00
The exportations of sugar, coffee, &c.	5,793,961 00
Excess of imports over exports	$3,405,147 00
Whole amount of duties for same period on imports and exports	1,532,063 00

STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTATION INTO THE PORT OF ST. THOMAS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1862, TO 31ST MARCH, 1863.

Denmark	$26,734 00
The Duchies (Schleswig and Holstein)	30,479 00
Altona and Hamburg	1,173,965 00
Bremen	575 00
Great Britain	3,325,476 00
Holland	44,950 00
Belgium	3,443 00
France	554,925 00
Spain	53,046 00
Italy	67,490 00
The South American States	217,220 00
The United States	555,122 00
The British Possessions in North America	23,158 00
The British West India Colonies	84,125 00
The Danish West India Colonies	49,790 00
The Spanish West India Colonies	292,395 00
The French West India Colonies	20,094 00
The Dutch West India Colonies	44,973 00
The Swedish Colony	6,839 00
Hayti	96,351 00
Africa and Asia (Madeira)	6,297 00
Total	$7,257,481 00

Custom revenues for 1862–1863.

Ship dues	$39,387 19	
Harbor-Masters' fees	11,149 50	$50,[illegible] 69
Import duties	$67,336 80	
Export duties (now abolished)	315 00	67,652 06
Total		$128,188 75

LIST OF VESSELS OF ALL NATIONS ENTERED AT ST. THOMAS IN THE YEAR 1863, FROM FIVE TONS AND UPWARD.

	Tonnage.	Number.
English	55,035	769
Danish and the Duchies	43,380	508
German	34,199	215
French	25,026	140
American	24,000	95
Spanish	13,561	373
Norwegian	9,462	17
Dutch	7,223	137
Swedish	2,430	35
Russian	2,177	5
Italian	1,260	5
South American	950	15
Belgian	723	2
Portuguese	610	4
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Important Rebel Reports—A Victory Claimed at New Hope—Five or Seven Thousand of Howard's Division Said to be Put Hors du Combat.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following dispatches in its issue of [illegible]:

New Hope, via Marietta, Ga., Saturday, May 28, 1864.

Gen. Cleburne's division engaged the Fourth Army Corps, under Howard, about 1 o'clock this morning, and, after a desperate contest, signally repulsed the enemy, with a loss of between 5,000 and 7,000. We captured between 150 and 200 prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and immense quantities of arms and accoutrements. Gen. Cleburne says the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he ever saw before. Between 900 and 1,000 dead were left close up to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned. Our loss is probably 300. Skirmishing is still going on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving way.

New Hope, May 28, 1864.

Granbery's brigade was placed in action at 5 A. M. yesterday, when the enemy attempted to turn our flank. We had no defences except a few logs and fences hastily collected by the cavalry which held the position as skirmishers before the brigade came up. The engagement immediately became furious, and raged with unabated violence until 8 P. M. The enemy's lines were advanced within five paces of ours several times, and were at all points repulsed. Having no support, the brigade was not allowed to hazard the position by a charge until noon, when Walthall's brigade arrived and took position immediately in their rear. The charge was then sounded, and the brigade swept through the woods, retaking three lines of [illegible] without firing a gun, and capturing many prisoners.

Bertram's regiment, of Gowan's brigade, was detached at 5:30 P. M., and sent to the right of Granbery's, which was being outflanked. It arrived in time, and checked and drove the enemy. Bertram's loss was twenty-eight killed, and one hundred and sixty wounded; Granbery's, thirty-six killed, one hundred and twenty-five wounded, five missing.

The enemy left two hundred and eighty-eight dead on the field, and a large number wounded. These dead were all killed by Bertram's Arkansas regiment, which was separated from Granbery's line by an interval of one hundred paces. The loss in Granbery's immediate front is not less than three hundred killed, one thousand two hundred wounded, and many captured.

Prisoners report Maj.-Gen. Howard and Brig.-Gen. King wounded.

The skirmishing continued until nightfall, the enemy constantly shifting their positions from the centre to the left.

POLITICAL.

New-Hampshire.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF GOV. GILMORE.

Gov. Gilmore, who was recently reelected Governor of New-Hampshire, was inaugurated on Thursday last. In his message, the State debt was represented to be $1,274,056 00—adding aid paid to families of volunteers it will be $800,000 more. The *Governor said this debt was not so large in proportion* to the number and resources of the people as that incurred by the revolutionary fathers in their *great struggle for liberty*, nor by it was there any risk of the State becoming bankrupt. No extravagance had led to its accumulation, and comparison with the outlays of other States would prove the degree of economy studied by the Government. The funding of this debt is urged at the present time, when money is plenty, and the issue of six per cent. bonds covering the amount, and payable in fifteen or twenty years, is recommended as also the assumption by the State of a portion at least of the war debt incurred by cities and towns.

The State was represented to have a claim on the General Government amounting to $600,000 [illegible]. The sum of [illegible] has been paid during the past year. In this connection, the Governor recommended that the disposition of State securities and the assumption of pecuniary responsibilities should be vested in the Governor and Council, in conjunction with the State Treasurer.

The financial condition of the railroads, banks and insurance companies seems to have been a prosperous one during the year, and no special recommendations are demanded of them by the Legislature; but it is otherwise with manufacturing corporations, which ought to be specially taxed in the same manner as railroads and banks. The law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature is commended as a pattern after which to legislate in this particular.

Next touching on military matters in the State, the Governor showed that the entire demand made by the draft during the last executive year was for 9,161 men; that the soldiers furnished by draft and otherwise during that period were 6,900—being a deficiency on State calls of 249—and that the whole number of men furnished up to May 10, 1864, was 25,067. There is an aggregate excess of enlisted men in certain towns of 513 to be credited to future calls. The recent draft in delinquent districts having been made to fill the deficiencies in the quotas therein. Bounties to enlisted men have exceeded $500,000.

Gov. Gilmore proceeded to say that no new regiment had been raised in the State during the year. The battalion of cavalry was enlarged to a full regiment, and notwithstanding the protest of the Executive, was sent out of the State in no proper condition to render effective service in the field. For some reason New-Hampshire had not received—his Excellency said—from the General Government that consideration to which her loyal conduct and distinguished valor of her sons would seem to demand. "Rhode Island," he said, "Connecticut and Massachusetts have each one United States General Hospital within their limits. Vermont has two. It seems hard to our sick and wounded soldiers to be carried within sight of their native hills to languish and die; and it is through no want of effort on my part that this state of things continues. Again, Connecticut has six general officers who have risen from the command of regiments since the war begun. Maine has twelve; Massachusetts sixteen; New-Hampshire has not one. It is not from the want of men who are qualified to command that the claims of New-Hampshire are thus ignored. There never was a braver and more accomplished soldier than the lamented Putnam. Col. Griffin, of the Sixth Regiment, and Col. Potter, of the Twelfth, have each successfully commanded not only a brigade, but a division. Others might be named who richly merit preferment, yet none of them have won their stars. I cannot repress the feeling that, with the hearty and unselfish cooperation of those citizens of New-Hampshire who are resident in Washington, greater justice might be accorded to our noble State." "But," the Governor continued, "if New-Hampshire has few Generals, she has many heroes," and he proceeded to pay a deserved compliment to the gallant men of the Granite State, whose valor and fame are second to none. A proper tribute was in turn paid to the noble dead, and sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who had conferred undying honor on the Commonwealth.

The State militia has only a nominal organization. The number enrolled is 29,583, 500 of whom are organized. The further practical efficiency of this body is left to the consideration of the Legislature. The promptitude of the uniformed militia in volunteering to take the place of the heavy artillery called into the field, is warmly complimented.

The prosperity of New-Hampshire, notwithstanding the heavy calls on her sons to brave the dangers of the battle-field, is represented to be in a very healthy state. The condition of the people is better than could be anticipated; the population, judging by the recent State vote, has not diminished materially; labor is plenty, and high prices of living have been compensated by an increase of wages. Agricultural products have been plentiful; the public health has been good, and no signs of distress anywhere has been apparent.

After a brief review of the present situation and hopeful prospects of the war, the Governor concluded as follows: "A healthy spirit of enduring, persevering patriotism has supplanted that poorly-disguised indifference or cowardice which threatened to purchase an unsubstantial peace at the expense of honor and justice. Men who mean victory have been placed in command of our armies. The ends which God would accomplish by this fraternal strife have become more clearly defined and more cordially recognized. The sky is not yet clear, but the clouds are breaking, the wind betokens fair weather. The heart of the patriot is cheered by the hope that soon a free, united and happy people shall fill every smiling valley, and cluster around every towering hill-top, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For this end let us labor and pray with unselfish patriotism and unwearied devotion. Let us count no task too great, no burden too heavy, which our country would have us to do or bear."

Tennessee.

A convention of the unconditional Union men of Tennessee was held at Nashville, May 30, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. M. M. Brien, of Davidson, and David T. Patterson, of Greene, were named delegates for the State at large, and the following resolutions were adopted among others:

Resolved, That while we feel assured the abolition of Slavery will, in all time to come, secure us and our posterity after us, against the recurrence of the horrors of another bloody rebellion, we declare that the Government of the United States, and the Government of the States erected under the Constitution thereof, are the Governments of the race of white men, and to be controlled and administered by him, and the negro must assume that status to which the laws of an enlightened and high-toned civilization shall assign him.

Resolved, That while we deplore the further effusion of blood, and anxiously await the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, we are left by the relentless cruelty and unjustifiable pertinacity of the enemies of our common country no alternative but to oppose force to force, until the banner of Freedom shall wave in triumph over every inch of soil in every rebellious State, and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, stand vindicated and faithfully enforced therein.

We, therefore, indorse the administration and war policy of President Lincoln, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors to defend and sustain them, as the only means of our future security, happiness and freedom; and therefore recommend his renomination by the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That Gov. Andrew Johnson, by his unflinching courage and patriotism, has endeared himself to all American patriots, and by his [illegible] public services, especially by his administration of affairs in this State during his term as Military Governor thereof, he has gained the entire confidence of all the loyal people of Tennessee, and we most earnestly recommend him for the second place in the gift of the loyal people of the United States.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country and the Government on the successful connection of the great Northwestern Railroad with the Tennessee River, whereby a permanent communication is effected between the heart of the rebellious States and the waters of the Great West, and a double line of rail and river communication opened up from the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, through Nashville, to Chattanooga and Knoxville. The energetic accomplishment of this stupendous enterprise gives earnest of the speedy success of the Federal arms, and stands as an enduring monument of the wisdom, patriotism and capacity of Hon. E. M. Stanton and Gov. Andrew Johnson, under whose patronage and direction this important connection has been effected.

Union Convention in Florida.

The loyal people of Florida, to the number of several hundred voters, met a few days since pursuant to a call for that purpose, in convention at Jacksonville, and nominated delegates to the Baltimore Convention. C. L. Robinson, Esq., of Jacksonville, was chosen President, and J. C. [illegible] as Secretary.

Delegates were chosen from all parts of the State. John W. Price, I. N. Rutland, Judge Latta, C. L. Robinson and D. E. Dunham were chosen as a committee to prepare a memorial to the President.

J. W. Price, Judge Latta, I. N. Rutland, Charles Slagar and Wm. E. Dick were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported a series, of which the following were part:

Whereas, A call has been signed by the National Union Committee for the assembling of a National Union Convention at Baltimore on the 7th day of June next for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; and,

Whereas, A portion of country, in extent exceeding any of the New-England States, lies within the military lines of the forces of the United States, and within which reside and have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, more than the number required by the Proclamation of the President for the formation of a State Government; and,

Whereas, It is our purpose to at once take steps for the reestablishment of a State Government, under which we can again enjoy the happiness and prosperity so long denied us; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as loyal citizens of the State of Florida, are entitled to a voice in the councils of the nation of which we are a part; and that it is in [illegible] our State has [illegible] its sovereignty as one of the States of the Union, that we, as citizens of the United States, are none the less entitled to a voice in the National Convention.

Resolved, That we are unswerving in our loyalty to the United States, subject to no condition, and unchangeable in our determination; and that, come what may, our attachment to and confidence in the Government shall remain unalterable.

Resolved, That we most earnestly solicit the protection of the Government of the United States, in reorganizing our State Government and authority not only over the territory within the Federal lines, but throughout the whole State.

A resolution was also adopted indorsing Mr. Lincoln for renomination.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Union Executive Committee of the State of Florida, with full power to take all necessary action and measures to organize a State Government, for the said State of Florida:

John W. Price, Isaac N. Rutland, Jr., J. M. Latta, C. L. Robinson, D. E. Dunham.

Spirited speeches were made by various members of the convention, and at its close, three rousing cheers were given for the Union.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE YESTERDAY—DEFEAT OF DEXTER.

The long anticipated trot in which this year's champion of the trotting turf, Dexter, was to meet opponents, who were determined to thoroughly test his merits, or deprive him of the laurels he had previously achieved, came off at the Fashion Course, on Friday, the trot having been postponed from the previous day for which it was originally fixed on account of the unpropitious state of the weather.

This trot was for a purse and stake of $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, and the entry comprised *Dexter*, *Shark*, *Hambletonian*, *Lady Shannon*, *Empress*, and *Gen. Grant.*

Of these the first three named only came to the score. It was previously believed that either *Lady Shannon* or *Empress* would put in an appearance to make up the anticipated quartet of starters—perhaps both—but it seemed that "one was afraid and the other dare not," and another victory of the [illegible] was regarded as a foregone conclusion by the cognoscenti of the trotting turf, who, like the rest of the knowing ones, are apt sometimes to be mistaken.

So certain did it seem that the race was *Dexter's*, that in the pools sold throughout the morning he had an unmistakable call of the field, as will be seen by the following average of those sold about noon:

Dexter.	Shark.	Hambletonian.
70	20	25
60	25	25
60	20	20
110	33	17
200	30	60

Five hundred to four hundred being freely offered, previously, that *Dexter* would win, without finding takers, although two such staunch opponents were pitted against him—so dead a certainty did it seem.

First Heat.—Twenty-eight minutes out of the allotted half hour was wasted in eleven vain attempts at scoring, Hiram Woodruff, with *Dexter*, "playing possum" and holding back, whilst Carpenter, with *Shark*, was just as anxious to obtain the advantage of a good send off. At last, after a wearisome delay, the word was given, *Shark* having a slight lead as they passed the score, Hiram pulling *Dexter* back as they took the turn, where *Shark* had a decided lead, with *Hambletonian* on his [illegible]. At the quarter, *Dexter* closed the open gap with *Hambletonian*, and passed him, taking the back stretch, where *Shark*, having the lead, was closely lapped by him. There was no alteration at the three-quarters, *Shark* leading into the home stretch, where *Dexter* went off his legs, and was closed on by Hambletonian, but was brought down again, but failed in catching *Shark*, who came home an easy winner by three or four lengths in 2:3[illegible].

Second Heat.—*Dexter* having hit himself above the knee in scoring—or a day or two previously—and the leg showing unmistakable symptoms of weakness, he was wisely drawn, and the race was left to *Shark* and *Hambletonian.*

The same amount of jockeying was displayed at scoring as in the previous heat, and no less than [illegible] attempts were made ere they got the word—the betting prior to it being $100 to $50, and [illegible] $100 to $40 on *Shark*. *Shark* took a slight lead, which he maintained to the turn, rounding which he increased it, and opened a wide gap to the quarter, keeping it to the half, where he broke up, but being quickly caught, and *Hambletonian* going up at the lower turn, where he made a bad break, *Shark* was enabled to take a strong lead, and came home a ridiculously easy winner, by five or six lengths (almost pulling up at the draw-gate), in 2:39¼.

Third Heat.—*Any odds offered on Shark.* They got off at the word—*Shark* broke but led round the turn to the quarter, where *Hambletonian* broke, giving *Shark* a strong and decided lead down the back stretch, *Hambletonian* being continuously off his feet, and brought down again; no alteration took place in the home-stretch turn, [illegible] were offered on *Shark*, who came in the easiest of winners by half a dozen lengths, in 2:41.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course—Friday, June 3.—Purse and stake of $500, p. p. mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

—— Carpenter names b. g. Shark	1	1	1
Horace F. Jones names b. g. Hambletonian	2	2	2
Hiram Woodruff names b. g. Dexter	3	dr.	

The following were entered but drawn:

R. Walker names g. m. Lady Shannon.

Dan Pfifer names br. m. Empress.

Owens names b. g. General Grant.

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:18½; mile, 2:3[illegible].

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:39¾; half, 1:1[illegible]; mile, 2:39¼.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half, 1:2[illegible]; mile, 2:4[illegible].

The War with the Indians.

GEN. SULLY'S MOVEMENTS.

From the St. Paul Press, May 29.

Geo. A. Brackett, Esq., of Minneapolis returned home on Friday night, having come from Sioux City in four days, the shortest time in which that journey was ever made with a single span of horses. Owing to this fact we are enabled to furnish an interesting letter from our correspondent with Brackett's Battalion and other items of interest.

Some of Gen. Sully's scouts had come in and informed him that they had been to an Indian camp, somewhere in the upper country, (the point was not definitely ascertained) and that there were six thousand Indians concentrated ready for the war path.

Gen. Sibley received intelligence from his scouts, that a large party of hostile Indians are encamped at Devil's Lodge, which is [illegible] miles back from Fort Berthold, and two hundred miles above the locality where the Indians were found in force last year. This is probably the same camp alluded to by Sully's scouts, and the number of warriors is doubtless greatly exaggerated. Gen. Sibley thinks they cannot exceed 2,500.

The Missouri is very low, but had risen four inches, and Gen. Sully was hopeful that he would now be able to get his boats up with supplies.

The *Cutter* and *Chippewa Falls*, which sailed from La Crosse for Idaho some time since, passed Sioux City on the 18th. The next day Gen. Sully sent an order by a mail carrier for their return. The carrier losing his way, and failing to overtake them, a detachment of soldiers was sent out who brought them back, when they were ordered to take on freight to lighten the army transports. How long they will be employed in the Government service is, of course, uncertain.

Gen. Sully now has 2,400 troops, and 1,600 are expected to join him, making a force of four thousand strong. He expects to leave Sioux City by the last of June.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICA AND AMERICAN [illegible] ... [illegible] TUCKERMAN. 8vo. New-York: [illegible]

In the existing plethora of literary matter, [illegible] it is almost impossible to keep up with the current of publication on any given subject in America, England, France and Germany—much less to carry investigations backward into times past—any book [illegible] that furnishes the student with the results of reading and inquiry on a special branch of research is sure of a favorable reception. In this view Mr. TUCKERMAN's [illegible] will be extremely acceptable to many—comprising, as it does, an elegant and spirited survey of a class of books that some representation of is felt to be indispensable in every American library, while none but a large public collection would like to be burdened by the whole number, supposing such a thing to be obtainable. The value of a critical guide like that before us is at once obvious as affording the basis for a judicious selection, independently of its intrinsic interest as a curious chapter in literary history. Wonderful, indeed, is the [illegible] power of Time—the trashiest libel—the feeblest or most ferocious utterance hiding [illegible] in neglected print—of to-day—when once a portion of the pitiless and inexorable past becomes a thing for historians to study, for philosophers to discuss. The [illegible] of history is a composite structure, built up principally by the aggregation of materials [illegible] is rejected as too small or [illegible] of the master-workman, like [illegible] is unable to penetrate to and lay [illegible] from the slight indications afforded by the outward form and pressure of things apparently the most trivial, but pregnant with suggestion when rightly considered. Of this class was originally a large portion of the materials on which the early history of the United States of America must rest. State papers and documents may supply the bony skeleton, the framework of the narrative, but the mind [illegible] something more succulent. In the country itself the struggle for life was too engrossing to allow much time for the jotting down of facts that might illustrate its social progress. The great present was too earnestly felt, was too exacting in its claims on all to be written about in the [illegible] spirit that only comes with ease and reflection; consequently, we are dependent on the reports of those whom chance brought to our shores for the lights and shadows that give animation and expression to the story of the past. Thus the most curious account of Boston and its inhabitants in the early part of the last century that remains to us, is given by a bookseller, the famous JOHN DUNTON, who brought over a cargo of literary wares on speculation, and opened a store in Boston to dispose of it. His "Life and Errors" narrates his experience in New-England, but has not apparently fallen in Mr. TUCKERMAN's way. We may say indeed, once for all, that a work of this kind being founded on bibliography, a more exact acquaintance with that study would have cleared it of many errors of names and dates, corrected numberless misprints which are now very offensive to the eyes of those who discern them, and have supplied many omissions that would have added to the interest and completeness of the undertaking. One obvious defect, only, will we mention, that is, the want of a methodical or chronological catalogue raisonné of the authors, analyzed or referred to, in the text; others it might seem invidious to dwell upon, as they do not largely detract from the value of the book for general readers. Mr. TUCKERMAN's object is (as he himself declares) "two-fold—to present a general view of the traits and transitions of our country, as recorded at different periods, and by writers of various nationalities; and to afford [illegible] of authentic information in regard to the United States, a guide to the sources thereof"—the latter incidentally involving the discussion of the comparative value and interest of the principal critics of our civilization. Starting with the discovery of the continent, a rapid introductory view is taken of the early voyagers and explorers who have [illegible] expeditions, often the re[illegible] endurance worthy of the [illegible] the world, that must always [illegible] in the estimation of those to whose ancestors the goodly land they possess was by them laid open and made accessible. They fall into two great divisions as far as the present United States are concerned. The founders of Virginia and of New-England, of whom Capt. JOHN SMITH and Gov. WINTHROP may be taken as the respective types. Brief notice is made of the Northern navigators and their half-mythical Vinland, but the work only fairly commences with the next chapter, dedicated to the French missionary explorers of New-York, Canada and the Great West, HENNEPIN, MENARD, ALLOUEZ, MARQUETTE, CHARLEVOIX, &c. The memory of these enlightened men, devoted to their self-imposed task—not to be swerved from it by any considerations of personal safety, but often sacrificing their lives to the maintenance of the principles that inspired them—still lingers fragrantly over many a sunny cove and inlet in the great lakes—many a haunted isle in the blue waters of the St. Lawrence. There is no purer page in history than that devoted to the unadorned recital of their labors. As related by themselves, the simplicity of the tone adopted shows that they were following in the straight-forward path of duty, unconscious that future generations would look up to them admiringly as the true pioneers of civilization, in regions more weird and remote from [illegible] associations, than we can now well realize. Continuing the treatment of his subject [illegible] Mr. TUCKERMAN next [illegible] group of French travelers and writers whose connection with the War of the Revolution caused their testimony to be eagerly sought for in Europe, and still furnishes us with many of the most interesting details that we possess relative to that event. Prominent among them is the lively and satirical Marquis DE CHASTELLUX, whose travels are well analyzed; the Abbé ROBIN, Chaplain to Gen. ROCHAMBEAU, and the unfortunate BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, who visited America fatally to his future lot in his native country, where he died a victim to the vain attempt of naturalizing in an uncongenial soil the ideas he had imbibed abroad. Great names of statesmen thrown on these shores by the storms of the French Revolution follow quickly. CHATEAUBRIAND, TALLEYRAND, SEGUR, LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, VOLNEY and others, have all left memorials of their impressions more or less satisfactory, and at the present day French travel culminates in the height of mental culture, that yields the clear philosophic vision and the power of generalization from scattered and imperfect data characterizing the works of DE TOCQUEVILLE, CHEVALIER, DE BEAUMONT, POUSSIN, AMPERE, DE GASPARIN, &c. The English travelers come next in order. Foremost among them stands the apostolical figure of BERKELEY. The personal history of this self-denying prelate has been a favorite study of Mr. TUCKERMAN's, and is accordingly treated con amore in this chapter. The names that follow are of a very miscellaneous character, and there are none to equal in attraction those that the record of French travel has to show. Even the Revolution itself was little productive of book making in England, compared with what now follows any striking event; probably the unfortunate issue of the contest may have rendered it a subject that afforded little gratification to the Georgian era of readers. The idyllic pictures of rural life in New-York, by Mrs. GRANT, of Laggan, are the chief domestic English memorials of the ante-revolutionary period in our Northern States. A few participants in the war and its results have left personal narrations, as CAPT. ANBUREY, a captive with BURGOYNE's army, and WILLIAM EDDIS, the royalist *collector of the customs at Baltimore, and others*; but the total amount of information so preserved is not important. It was in the next generation—*when the economic advantages of America* as a home and refuge for the multitudes struggling for mere existence in Europe first attracted attention—that the shoal of English travelers properly begins, and continues to the present day in scarcely abated numbers. Too numerous to be all characterized, Mr. TUCKERMAN gives a fair account of the more prominent among them, doing justice to the descriptive powers and vivacity of Mrs. TROLLOPE, the conscientious dullness of Capt. BASIL HALL, the glowing admiration for nature of FANNY KEMBLE, the scientific accuracy of Sir CHARLES LYELL, while he justly animadverts on the unfairness that generally marks their strictures on the social condition and aspects of life in the country they describe. The name of this class is legion, but nearly all of any pretension will be found alluded to in Mr. TUCKERMAN's book. The northern European writers, mostly from Germany, afford materials for the next chapter, and the following one completes the European travelers and commentators by an enumeration of those of Italy, several of whom are curious, and little known. In conclusion some space is allotted to the home travelers who have extended the knowledge of the continent of their birth or adoption, in the interests of science and commerce, and to the general works descriptive of the United States, as an aggregate, destined for the information of foreigners or our own countrymen. The work cannot fail to be generally useful, and fills a place in our libraries as yet unoccupied.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The indecorous haste and carelessness usually observable in England on the disposal of the effects of celebrated, and particularly of literary men, immediately after their decease, was never more strongly exemplified than in the recent sale of THACKERAY's library and papers. From the accounts of the auction it is evident that the most valuable materials for his biography were scattered and dispersed without a thought of their intrinsic value, or the purpose to which they might be properly applied. As a sample, among the lots were "four large drawers, like those of a kitchen dresser, full of books not very inviting in outward aspect, but the more valuable because they had been actually 'used up' by the late owner, and were crowded with his memoranda, sketches, notes, &c." These are all now being catalogued and invitingly set forth to the public, at high prices by the booksellers, who made a fortunate speculative purchase of these and other similar lots. Among them we notice one article worth mentioning—"Sketch Book of Mr. THACKERAY during a tour in France in 1842 and 1843, with upward of forty colored; pen-and-ink and pencil drawings of shipping, old buildings, churches, characteristic figures, landscape groups, &c., including 'Rouen,' 'Honfleur,' 'The Banks of the Seine,' &c., very spirited, full of character, and ready for publication." This valuable relic is priced, not immoderately, at six guineas. In one of his "Roundabout Papers" THACKERAY mentions that the two favorite books he was accustomed to take to bed with him was *Montaigne's Essays* and *Howell's Letters*. The relic-hunter may secure, no doubt, the identical copy of old Howell for the small sum of five shillings sterling. An American book—MILLMAN's *Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags*, "with the autograph THACKERAY in fancy letters," is now highly priced at one pound. The catalogue before us contains one hundred and twenty-six lots of a similar character, including presentation copies from authors to THACKERAY, books belonging to his father, others given to his daughters, &c., the sale of which seems to show a sad want of feeling, when there could be no pecuniary necessity to excuse it, as the property left by the novelist was estimated for the legacy duties at twenty thousand pounds.

—Some valuable materials for the illustration of the American Revolutionary War are now appearing in Germany. It will be recollected how much important aid Mr. BANCROFT has derived in his later volumes from the papers of some of the German Generals engaged on the Royalist side during the contest. A systematic work devoted to the services of German troops who were employed by England against the colonists, has just been commenced by Major PENNEL, an officer of the Hessian army, who has undertaken as a patriotic service to chronicle the deeds of his countrymen in the New World. More than *twenty-four thousand* of them were engaged in the service for seven years, and the accumulated matter which he has collected during thirty years devoted to the study of the subject, in the shape of letters, diaries and other documents, is immense. The first volume of his book, *Der Nordamerikanische Unabhängigkeits Krieg*, is just published at Kassel. The entire work promises to be voluminous, too much so, probably, for reproduction here, but it will be, no doubt, carefully examined by future historians of our Revolution, who will appeal from time to time, as the subject can never lose its interest for the civilized branches of the great human family whose sphere is constantly extending its boundaries.

—The progressive nature of oriental studies is shown by a late work on the Phœnician language, by Dr. LEVY, of Breslau. Thirty years ago, the great philologist GESENIUS undertook the subject, and, in a work that was considered classic, first defined its nature and limits, and applied to its illustration all the resources of his vast learning and linguistic acumen. At that time the number of words recognized as belonging to the Phœnician language, and generally decipherable by the help derived from the cognate Shemitic tongues, was about three hundred. The numerous discoveries of inscriptions, coins, &c., in Syria, Carthage and the Phœnician colonies in the South of France, have increased the vocabulary to nine hundred words, all of which are investigated or explained in the Phœnician Vocabulary of Dr. LEVY. It thus supplies a starting-point for future explorers, and condenses all the knowledge extant to the present time. An important work in a kindred branch of study is in progress by Dr. DAVIDSON, who has undertaken an English translation of Dr. FUERST's Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary of the Old Testament, from the German original, incorporating numerous original additions. It will be printed in Germany, though intended for sale in England. The cheapness of labor in Germany, and the attention paid to correctness, has led to much work of this kind being done there for the English publishers, as the entire abolition of the import duties on books, paper, &c., affords them direct access to the cheapest market, wherever it may be.

—Some late general statistical returns give a startling glimpse of the great extension and development of periodical literature in Great Britain. The total circulation of the weekly newspapers proper, all published in London, is 1,150,000, excluding the illustrated newspapers, which circulate half a million, and the sporting papers, a quarter of a million. All the other publications, literature, science, art, gardening and horticulture, religion, &c., combined to make up another half million of weekly journals especially devoted to their interest, so that the entire weekly periodical circulation is over two and a quarter millions. In monthly publications, religious literature, which occupies only a low place among the weeklies, is far ahead of all others. Eighty-four religious journals at various prices issue very nearly one million and a half copies, while the entire amount of the secular monthly magazines, as *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, *The Cornhill*, &c., only reaches 240,000. The aggregate issue of the daily London newspapers is about a quarter of a million copies, making annually seventy-seven and a half million copies, an increase of nearly half on the last ten years.

—The sale by Mr. JAMES E. COOLEY of BOHN's libraries, on May 25 and 26, afforded a gratifying proof of the extent and resources of our book trade. The stock to be disposed of amounted, at present rates, to nearly eighty thousand dollars in value, and had been accumulating during the time—nearly twenty years—that the series had been placed "en depot" in this country for the convenience of purchasers—*a liberal arrangement, to which much of its* popularity and general circulation was undoubtedly owing. The whole of this large stock of books, amounting, perhaps, to 75,000 volumes, was cleared off without difficulty in two evenings, to the trade of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all which cities were represented at the sale. The result is expected to be a great increase in the demand for the sterling publications which comprise these series of libraries, as by thus sowing them broadcast over the land at lower prices than heretofore, they will be introduced in new channels, and the knowledge of them will be spread abroad in quarters that they never before reached. Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. will continue to be agents for the new owners, Messrs. BELL & DALDY, of London.

—There is an odd fancy in the American public to confer European titles on people who have not received them, at least as often as to retrench them from those to whom they properly belong. "Sir BENJAMIN WEST" is still a common appellation for the worthy Quaker artist, who lived and died a simple Esquire, and quite recently the literary papers have been speaking of "Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS," the plain Edinburgh printer and publisher—a creation equally visionary and unfounded. Mr. CHAMBERS is employing the leisure afforded by his retirement from active business in writing the History of the County Peeblesshire, of which he and his brother ROBERT are natives—a fact commemorated to posterity by their generous endowment of a literary institution at the county town Selkirk.

—Almost coincident with the Tercentenary Shakespearian Anniversary will be the dispersal of the second great collection of rare editions of the works of SHAKESPEARE, and the whole circle of literature connected with the illustration of the great poet of humanity that exists. For a long time, the Shakespearian library of THOS. P. BARTON, Esq. of New-York, has confessedly owned only two superiors—those belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and to Mr. GEORGE DANIEL, of Islington, near London. The recent death of that gentleman has led to the dispersion of his library, which takes place in London during the present month, under the hammer of Messrs. SOTHEBY, the literary auctioneers. The finest copy known, of the "First Folio" SHAKESPEARE is the chief lion of the collection, followed by a nearly complete set of the early quartos of the separate plays, all of the highest degree of rarity and in superb condition. The collection of Elizabethan literature includes many unique books, and "A Most Wonderful Series of Black Letter Ballads," choice autographs of former authors, &c., &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.......H. B. Dodworth.
2. Overture—"Alessandro Stradella"......Flotow.
3. Song—"Mid Scenes of Early Youth"......Balfe.
4. Chiravari Pot Pouri......Hamm.

PART II.

1. March—"Gut Heil"......Hamm.
2. Overture to "Preciosa"......Von Weber.
3. Song—"Lob der Thraner," (The Tear) Schubert.
4. Selection from Bohemian Girl......Balfe.

PART III.

1. March—"Soldier's Chorus" from Faust. Gounod.
2. Violetta Mazurka......Faust.
3. Romanza and Brindisi, from Ione......Petrella.
4. Leap Year Polka......H. B. Dodworth.

National Pot Pourri.

Plants in Bloom in Central Park.

In addition to those already reported, the following plants are now in bloom in Central Park:

Calycanthus lævigatus	American allspice.
Celastrus scandens	Climbing bittersweet—waxwork.
Cerastium arvense	Field chickweed.
Chionanthus Virginica	Fringe-tree.
Colutea arborescens	Bladder-senna.
Cornus circinata	Round-leaved cornel.
Cotoneaster buxifolia	Box-leaved cotoneaster.
Cotoneaster microphylla	Small-leaved cotoneaster.
Cotoneaster ovata	Ovate-leaved cotoneaster.
Cotoneaster rotundifolia	Round-leaved cotoneaster.
Cratægus multiplex	Double white-flowering hawthorn.
Cratægus tomentosa	Black or pear thorn.
Elæagnus hortensis	Oleaster or wild olive tree.
Euonymus atropurpureus	Burning bush.
Euonymus Europæus and var.	European spindle tree and varieties.
Euonymus latifolius	Broad-leaved spindle-tree.
Euonymus nanus	Dwarf spindle tree.
Euonymus verrucosus	Warty branched spindle tree.
Fraxinus Ornus	European flowering, or Manna ash.
Genista Germanica	German genista.
Hypoxys erecta	Star-grass.
Iris Florentina	Sweet flower de luce.
Iris Germanica	Common flower de luce.
Iris Pseudacorus	Yellow flag.
Iris versicolor	Larger blue flag.
Iris Virginica	Slender blue flag.
Kalmia glauca	Pale laurel.
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain laurel, calico-bush.
Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye daisy, or white weed.
Leucothoe racemosa	Raceme-flowering leucothoe.
Lonicera Caprifolium	Italian honeysuckle.
Lonicera flava	Yellow honeysuckle.
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber tree.
Magnolia glauca	Laurel magnolia—sweet bay.
Magnolia insignis	Beautiful [illegible].
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Star of Bethlehem.
Philadelphus laxus	The lovely-growing Philadelphus.
Potentilla argentea	Silvery cinque-foil.
Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby cinque-foil.
Rhamnus catharticus	Common buckthorn.
Rhus cotinus	Venetian sumac.
Rubus Canadensis	Low blackberry—dewberry.
Rubus [illegible]	Whitish-barked blackberry.
Rubus occidentalis	Black raspberry—thimbleberry.
Sanicula Canadensis	Black snakeroot.
Saponaria ocymoides	Sweet basil-leaved soapwort.
Smilacina racemosa	False spikenard.
Smilax glauca	Glaucous-leaved greenbriar.
Smilax rotundifolia	Common round-leaved greenbriar.
Spiræa crenata	Crenate-leaved spiræa.
Spiræa salicifolia	Willow-leaved spiræa.
Valeriana officinalis	Official valerian.
Vitis æstivalis	Summer grape.
Vitis labrusca	Northern fox grape.
Vitis [illegible]	Fruitless grapevine.
Weigelia amabilis	Graceful weigelia.

The Quota of New-York Full.

Although Provost-Marshal-General HAYS disallows the claim of the Supervisors' Committee to an excess of more than 1,600 men on the quota of this City, it will be seen from the following acknowledgment that even with that deduction we are still slightly ahead:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq., *Chairman Volunteer Committee Board of Supervisors, N. Y.*:

SIR: From the records of this office, to include May 31, it appears that the quota of New-York County, under the calls of the President for 500,000 and 200,000 men is filled, with an excess of sixty-six men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM HAYS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols. and A. A. P. M. General.

A Notorious Gambling House Broken Up—Seventeen Gamblers in Custody.

Sergeant SLATTER, of the Eighth Precinct, accompanied by Roundsman CASSIDY, and Officers Egan, Miller, Fenton, Adams, Traver and Spurbeck, were yesterday commissioned to search certain houses in Mercer-street, for deserters. In the course of their travels they entered the premises No. 21 Mercer-street. They there found gambling going on very extensively, and as was their duty to do, they took into custody all whom they found engaged in the unlawful business. Seventeen well dressed and many of them intelligent looking men, were conveyed before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, by the officers above stated. They gave their names as follows: Andrew Clackey, dealer; Francis Schoheris, case keeper; John Wheeler, looker-out; Patrick Egan, Henry Vancell, John Moore, Andrew Andrews, Thomas Johnson, Harry Howard, Jeremiah O'Dade, James Joyce, Thomas Orr, Thomas Smith, James Lawrence, Joseph Myers, James Nelson and James McCarty—all of whom, it is alleged, were engaged in gambling at the time of the arrest. They were committed to answer. A large number of checks, [illegible], and other gambling implements were taken possession of by the police.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.—Our readers will doubtless remember the accounts we gave at the time of the horrible atrocities committed by QUANTRELL and his bloody band on the defenceless and unsuspecting inhabitants of Lawrence, on the morning of the 21st of last August. They will also doubtless be interested to hear an account of it by an eye-witness of the tragic scenes. Rev. Mr. PADDOCK, *President of Baker University, Kansas, and Pastor of the* Methodist Church in Lawrence, who was himself on QUANTRELL's death-roll, and was shot at by the ruffians, will give an account of what he saw on that eventful morning, to-morrow (Sabbath,) the 5th inst. He will speak at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF's,) at 10½ A. M., and at Fleet-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. HATFIELD's,) at 7½ P. M. Those who have heard him tell us that he is an interesting, thrilling and eloquent speaker.

CONSECRATION OF A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The new Jewish synagogue of the congregation "Ahaveth Chesed," corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, was consecrated yesterday afternoon, with the ceremonies of the Hebrew Church. The building was formerly owned by the Avenue C Presbyterian Church, but since its purchase by the Jewish congregation it has been entirely renovated, refitted and decorated, and will now seat about 800 persons. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Dr. I. M. WISE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the concluding address by Rev. Dr. S. ADLER, of this City. The music peculiar to the occasion was rendered by an excellent choir, under the direction of Mr. [illegible], of the Temple. Exercises will be held in this synagogue to-day, and also on Sunday. On Sunday Dr. WISE will preach in English. Subject—"Reform Within the Pale of Judaism."

TESTIMONIAL TO A DESERVING OFFICER.—Mr. HARRY D. WHITTEMORE, roundsman of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, having been appointed Sailing Master in the United States Navy, has resigned his position as policeman. As a mark of respect, the Police of the Sixteenth Ward yesterday presented him with a sword, epaulettes and a full uniform of his rank. The presentation took place at Washington Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, and was made by Capt. [illegible] on behalf of his command. Mr. WHITTEMORE has already had some experience in naval affairs. He was in PERRY's Japan expedition, and in the Naval Brigade soon after the commencement of the war.

CROTON BOARD CONTRACT FOR IRON PIPE.—The Croton Aqueduct Board yesterday opened three proposals for furnishing a large quantity of cast-iron water-pipe. One bid was informal. The successful bid was made by the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, of Phillipsburgh, N. J., for the specified quantities, and at prices as follows: 2,100 feet of 16-inch pipe, at $80 per ton; 6,000 feet of 12-inch pipe, at $2 70 per foot; 18,000 feet of 6-inch pipe, at $1 35 per foot; 2,250 feet of 4-inch pipe, at 80 cents per foot; 34 branch pipes, at $100 80 per ton.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY on the body of WM. F. LAMBERT, a stage-driver on the Fifth-avenue line, who died from injuries received on Saturday last, by falling from his box to the pavement, while passing through Fulton-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 24 years of age, and a native of New-Jersey.

THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The June term of this court will commence on Monday next, when the calendar will be taken up, embracing from No. 1 to 13, inclusive, and Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 3, 1864.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	500 Hud. R. R.	142½
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	106¾	100 do.	142¾
13,500 do.	106½	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 1-yr. C.	[illegible]	100 do. s10	143½
[illegible] U. S. Cal.-yr. C.	[illegible]	300 Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	300 Reading R. b10	[illegible]
3,000 Mo. State 6s	71	300 do.	[illegible]
26,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	[illegible]	900 do. b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	100 Harlem R.	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	106¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	137¼
14,000 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 1-yr. C.	[illegible]	300 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible] O. & Miss. C.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 Erie Railroad	111½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
100 Hud. River R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

1400 Erie Railway b3	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
100 Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRIDAY, June 3—P. M.

It is announced from the Treasury Office, to-day, that 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, in place of 5 ₩ cent., will be paid on deposits with the Government of the United States, until further notice. It is also announced that the 1st July Coupons on the Funded Gold-bearing Debt of the United States will be paid, at once, on presentation, without statement. And it is further stated in a dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer in this City, that proposals will be issued in a day or two for a Funded 6 ₩ cent. Loan, Gold bearing, having 17 years to run, and corresponding in date with the present Stock of 1881.

While these announcements have not taken either the Stock or Money Market by surprise, the apparent effect on the former was more decided to-day than the previous rumors of the new negotiations. It was more particularly felt in the Railway Shares, some of which fell off 1@2 ₩ cent. from the last prices of Thursday. The Government Stocks were called at the early Board before the programme of the Secretary was made known. At the Second Board they were not materially lower, owing to the steady demand for the 5-20s and 1881 Stock for Europe. In the Money Market there was more discussion than action to-day on the proposals of the Treasury. The offer from the Government of 6 ₩ cent., at call, for Currency Deposits will probably place the rate in the open market to other borrowers at 7 ₩ cent., besides operating to the diversion of country Bank and Savings balances in this City to the Treasury Office.

The order from the Treasury Department to pay the 1st July Gold Interest in advance, will release about $3,000,000 Gold now held in the New-York Office for this object as rapidly as the order becomes known and the coupons are presented.

Early in the forenoon the price of Gold was higher than last night, but subsequently fell below that quotation. The supply for immediate delivery is much easier this week. The cash sales to-day between 191@190 ₩ cent. are reported large. The rates for Bills on London for Saturday's steamer are 109½ Gold, and 207@209 Currency, first-class names.

At 4 o'clock the following prices for Stocks were made, in comparison with the same hour last evening. There was a dull feeling at the close on the Railways:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼	112¾	Mich. Central	145	143
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106¼	105¾	Mich. Southern	96¼	94¾
N. Y. Central	132½	131¾	Mich. Guarant'd	141½	141
Erie	112¾	111¾	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	137¼
Erie Preferred	109	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	113	111¾
Hudson	144	142	Fort Wayne	116½	115¼
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	237	Rock Island	112¾	111¾
Canton	42½	41¾	Galena	144½	[illegible]
Treas. Cer., new	98	98¾	Reading	140	138¼
Toledo	149	147¾	Quicksilver	76¾	74¾
Northwest.	[illegible]	56	Cum'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & M. Certs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road earned:

In May, 1864	$[illegible],514
In May, 1863	152,[illegible]
Increase	$50,[illegible]

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Commerce	111
Merchants'	110	Shoe & Leather	105
America	120	Corn Exchange	108
Phenix	110	Continental	104
Merchants' Exchange	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	N. Ind. and Cinti. 1.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Pacific R. Extended	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Ill. Central, '75	119½
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	113	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref.	[illegible]
Erie 3ds, '83	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie 4ths, '80	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	[illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	120
Mich. C. 8s, '82	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	[illegible]
Mich. S. new 1sts, '85	[illegible]	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	112½	Mil. & M. L. G.	[illegible]

Mr. R. C. BOSTWICK, of the house of SATTERLEE & Co., has been made a member of the Stock Exchange Board.

The attention of parties disposed to adventure in the Colorado Gold Mining schemes is directed to the programme, in our advertising columns, of the Clear Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company; JOHN A. DIX, President, and CHARLES H. SWORDS, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank advertises to attend to the conversion of the 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury notes into the 6 ₩ cent. stock of 1881. This Bank has subscribed for $290,000 of the 10-40 United States Bonds.

At the meeting of the Canton Company, held at Baltimore yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. W. Randolph, Wm. Fisher, C. D. Baker, Joseph Reynolds, B. F. Gardner, Baltimore; Geo. I. M. Davis, Abram B. Baylis, Chas. A. [illegible], Orville Oddie, New-York.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold an auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at No. 111 Broadway, to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock. See Advertisement.

It is unofficially stated on the Street to-day that the Galena and Chicago Road has been or is soon to be consolidated with the Chicago and Northwest Company, and that an exchange of shares is to take place at the rate of two shares of Northwest (one Preferred and one Common) for one of Galena, after the payment on the latter of 5 ₩ cent. cash Dividend in July.

Since the foregoing was written, an official note has been read at the Stock Exchange Board, to the purport that such an exchange of Shares as above stated is now ready to be made at the Northwest office, No. 12 Wall-street. The capital of the Galena being $6,000,000, the arrangement adds $12,000,000 to the Consolidated Northwest Company. The latter assumes, of course, the mortgages of the former, standing, at present, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, about $3,500,000. The capital of the Northwest, before consolidation, stood $7,400,000, and mortgages $6,335,000. The aggregate cost of all the property after consolidation will thus be made to amount to $29,235,000. The present consolidated traffic (heretofore over competing lines) is at the rate of $5,000,000 gross ₩ annum.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Total receipts, $4,987,583 94, including for Customs, $139,000; Payments, $4,620,461 24; Balance, $33,164,244 83; Ten-forties, $26,400.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending June 3, were to the value of $1,151,231, against $480,709 same week last year, and $810,550 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	Entered for consumption: Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused: Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn: Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	[illegible]	$77,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manf. Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manf. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manf. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered...$1,151,231 Total marketed...$[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.
This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Bankable money or certified checks received in payment.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.
This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.
Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 3, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 74 bbls. Ashes, 13,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 1,174 bbls. and 1,680 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 29,194 bushels Oats, 13,750 bushels Malt, 4,034 pkgs. Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $10 for Pots, and $11 [illegible] $12, nominally, for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet at uniform prices; Java, [illegible]; Laguayra and Maracaibo at [illegible]; Rio at [illegible]; St. Domingo at 35c.@37c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at drooping rates. Middlings, $1 08@$1 10 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 500 bales. The unexpectedly liberal receipts through the week tend strongly to depress prices.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., but closed rather heavily, in response to the fluctuations in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Straight lines of shipping brands are quite scarce, and held with much firmness. Purchases of such to arrive have been freely made yesterday and to-day, at very full prices. Trade brands are in fair supply, and less eagerly sought after. The receipts of Flour to-day were to a fair extent, comprising 13,473 bbls., all told. The sales of State and Western Flour, since our last, amount to 20,000 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $7 20@$7 45; poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75, including 4,500 bbls. good ordinary Extra State, to arrive in June and July, at $7 60@$7 [illegible]; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8@$8 25, chiefly at $8 05@$8 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 20@$7 45
Extra State	7 50@ 8 [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00@ 8 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to choice Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is in brisk demand, at former prices; sales since our last 3,200 bbls., at $8@$8 50 for poor to good, and $8 55@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 800 bbls. Extra at $7 60@$9 00 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in lively demand, at $6 20@$7 25 ₩ bbl., sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal continues in lively request at $7 10@$7 25 for Jersey, $7 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $7 75@$7 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 800 bbls.

FRUIT—The market rules dull and heavy, as previously represented.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly to arrive, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 141,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 81@$1 [illegible]; Red Western at $1 75@$1 80; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 76@$1 78½; Milwaukee Club at $1 66@$1 70, chiefly to arrive, at $1 67@$1 68¼; Chicago Spring at $1 62@$1 66. Corn is scarce, quiet and unsettled. Most of the recent arrivals have been in very poor order. Sound lots are in very light supply. Sales since our last of 12,500 bushels in small lots at $1 46@$1 57 for mixed Western, and $1 65@$1 70 for Yellow Western, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1 53@$1 55. Sales 1,500 bushels prime Southern at $1 60 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request at much higher prices, partly for Government use. We quote Canada at [illegible]; Western at 91c.@93c., afloat, and [illegible] to arrive, and [illegible] in store; State at 90c.@91½c. afloat, and 93c. in store, cash, ₩ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Barley Malt has been in moderate request at $1 58@$1 61 ₩ bushel. Sales 3,750 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 1, Messrs. JAMES & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—The upward movement in Gold has imparted much firmness to the market, and we quote an advance on the week of 15c.@20c. ₩ bbl. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 149,065 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 55,470 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 19,141 bbls.; to Canada, 21,470 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, [illegible] bbls.; by D. & M. Railroad, 20,215 bbls.; other ports, 1,[illegible] bbls. Receipts for week, 16,[illegible] bbls., against 11,[illegible] bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 20 ₩ bbl. *Wheat* has been in good demand both for speculation and shipment, and under the influence of the higher rates for Gold, has steadily advanced during the week, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, the less favorable English news, and the advance in Lake and Canal Freights. Receipts continue large, being for week 577,017 bushels, against 421,808 bushels same time last year. The receipts since the 1st of January aggregate [illegible] bushels. The shipments since the opening of navigation sum up [illegible] bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 2,511,[illegible] bushels; to Oswego, [illegible] bushels; to Canada, 757,472 bushels; to other ports, 150,169 bushels. The stock in store is estimated at about 1,400,000 bushels. The weather during the week has been bright and warm, with but little rain. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Green Bay' and 'Amber Iowa') at $1 30¾ on board; No. 2 do. at $1 26½."

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 45@$1 60 ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at 15c.@30c. for common to very choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Holders quote prices steady, but the demand is extremely limited at present.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at uniform prices.

METALS—The demand has been restricted, yet holders have been very firm.

MOLASSES—Has been in dull request at former quotations. New-Orleans, 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@3 10 ₩ gallon. Tar, $14@[illegible] ₩ bbl.; Rosin, [illegible] ₩ 280 lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand, chiefly on speculation, and has again advanced. Sales since our last [illegible] bbls., at $32 50@$33 87½, closing at $32 75@$32 87½ for New Mess; and $32 75@$33 for June, and equal to $34@$35 for July delivery; $30@$31 for Old Mess, and $31 50 for June delivery; $31@$32 for Prime Mess, and [illegible] for June delivery; [illegible] for Thin Mess, and [illegible] for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14½c.@16¼c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 120 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive at [illegible], according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 85 pkgs. Lard is improving; sales since our last, 3,100 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 14½c.@15¾c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef continues in active request and buoyant; sales 3,200 bbls., at $20@$23 for Extra Mess; $16 50@$19 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, [illegible]; India Mess, $31, ₩ tc., sales 200 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams, $27@$30 ₩ bbl., sales 50 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand, at 31c.@36c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@42c. for choice State; [illegible] for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 12c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are dull, and prices somewhat nominal. Mr. A. CAMMEYER, in his supplementary Seed report of this date, makes up as follows the exports from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863, up to June 1, 1864: Clover Seed, [illegible] bags; Flaxseed, [illegible] tierces. Clover Seed—Some inquiry from exporters at from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.; stock, however, is very much reduced, and holders are very firm, at [illegible] ₩ lb. Timothy—No transactions, and prices are nominal. Flax—Arrivals continue liberal, and as the demand has fallen off, lower prices have been accepted. Sales for the past three days foot up 4,000 bushels, at $3 35@$3 45, market closing quiet.

SPICES—Are quiet and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are inactive and somewhat depressed. Sales since our last 265 hhds., including New-Orleans at [illegible]; Porto Rico at 17½c.@18½c.; Cuba at equal to 17c.@18½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at [illegible] ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 30,000 lbs. at 14c.@14½c.; 200 pkgs. Grease, at 12c.@13½c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand, to-day, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,700 bbls., in lots, at $1 30@$1 31 for State, and $1 31@$1 32½ for Western, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quite heavy with a brisk competition for the small offerings of Produce, resulting from the limited arrivals from the interior. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d., [illegible] at 18s., 80 tons Mahogany, on private terms. For London—300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; a full cargo of Wheat, (50,000 bushels,) at 7d., in bulk and bags; 200 tons Oil Cake, at 20s., and [illegible]. For Glasgow, by steamer, [illegible] boxes Cheese, at [illegible]. For Bremen—[illegible] Tobacco, at [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—[illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

OLYMPIC THEATRE—[illegible] OF THE PRESIDENT—[illegible].

BROADWAY THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

[illegible] GARDEN—[illegible], A LOVE STORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANTS, PERSIAN GIANTS, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; JANET PRIDE; HAMILTON, CORRIGAN AND [illegible], AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENA.

COOPER INSTITUTE—[illegible] PHENOMENA.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible].

NIBLO'S SALOON—OUR JENNY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS. To Mail Subscribers per annum.......$8 00. Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no official news from Gen. GRANT later than his dispatch of Wednesday morning, published yesterday. The steamer *Keyport*, which left White House on Wednesday at noon, and arrived at Washington yesterday, reports that very heavy cannonading was heard when she left, and rumors had come from the front that a severe battle was in progress. We give from the pen of our special correspondent full details of the operations down to Tuesday night, which will be found of intense interest.

The rebels keep making attacks on Gen. BUTLER, but they seem to be only feints to cover some other and more important proceedings.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs on Thursday evening, at 7 P. M., that everything is progressing satisfactorily. STONEMAN'S cavalry, by a skillful movement, had obtained possession of Allatoona Gap, which was esteemed of high importance. Important movements, undoubtedly looking to the capture of Atlanta, were in progress.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Resaca, Geo., May 27, states that the rebel Gen. WHEELER made a descent upon one of our trains at Cass Station, six miles below Kingston, on the evening of the 24th, and destroyed seventy wagons and captured a large number of mules, after which he sought for tall timber. Nearly all the teamsters were robbed and set at liberty, but two or three commissioned officers were furnished with an escort and accompanied his command. The same letter states that there was a narrow escape from a terrible disaster at Resaca on the evening of the 24th. While a thunderstorm was raging, a stack of fixed ammunition, amounting to forty or fifty tons, was struck by lightning and the powder burned in several boxes of rifle cartridges; but, fortunately, it did not communicate with the vast heap of loaded shell. At the same time this occurred, the gun of one of the guard was struck, and the stock was knocked off in splinters and himself badly stunned.

Advices from Memphis to the 31st inst. state that the iron-clads *Marmora*, *Juliet* and *Prairie Bird* recently drove away the rebel batteries at Gaines' Landing. The marine brigade boat *Della* had her donkey-engine shot overboard and her engineer killed. The rebels are said to have had twelve pieces of artillery. They captured and burned the steamer *Lebanon*, taking the crew and passengers off as prisoners. Some 15,000 rebels are said to be marching on Duval's Bluff. On Monday last the rebel Gen. SHELBY captured Dardanelle and took some 300 prisoners. Jacksonport and Batesville have been evacuated by our forces.

Brig.-Gen. WILLICH was not, as at first reported, mortally wounded in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, [illegible] in Louisville, en route for home, [illegible] struck by a musket-ball, which entered the front and right side and came out in the vicinity of the spine.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was received from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of establishing a Navy-yard at New-London, Conn. Three thousand extra copies of the National Bank Bill were ordered printed. A bill to incorporate the Potomac Ferry Company was introduced and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A petition was presented, setting forth that many disasters in [illegible] were caused by the use of intoxicating drink, and asking Congress for some remedy. The petition was laid on the table. The bill for the relief of Wisconsin was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The bill to facilitate commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States was reported back with an amendment. In the evening, the bill to punish counterfeiting United States coin was passed, and the Tax Bill was considered until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was reported to allow mileage and salary to Mr. McHENRY and Mr. BURCH, who contested the seats of Messrs. YEATMAN and KING, which was tabled. A bill creating an additional Inspector of Steamboats in the Memphis Collection District was concurred in. A bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenditures was postponed until Wednesday next for consideration. The bill granting alternate sections of land to Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads was passed. The Tariff Bill was then taken up and some additional amendments made. At the evening session the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell the Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago and with the proceeds purchase a more healthy and retired location. The Bankrupt Bill was brought up for consideration. Mr. ELIJAH WARD and Mr. JENCKES spoke at length in favor of a Mr. GARFIELD'S [illegible] to the passage of the bill. The Gold Speculation Bill was brought up for discussion, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of EDWARD HUNTER for the murder of his wife, before Recorder HOFFMAN at the Court of General Sessions, resulted yesterday in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The trial has occupied ten days, and excited unusual interest. The prosecution was conducted by O. L. STEWART, Assistant District Attorney. The counsel for the prisoner were J. F. WALTON and H. L. CLINTON. There was no question raised as to the prisoner's having committed the homicide. The general management of the case and the summing up devolved upon Mr. CLINTON, whose indefatigable exertions in behalf of the prisoner are worthy of special mention. The jury were out forty-eight hours endeavoring to arrive at a verdict. It is understood that about half of the jury were at first in favor of a conviction of the capital crime. The prisoner had previously borne a good character, and was attended during the trial by many faithful friends.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD, of the Second District, held, in the matter of a writ of habeas corpus obtained by a father for the recovery of his child, that although it was not shown that the child was detained by any restraint or force, and although the contrary was shown, and also that the child was in good hands, and was very much attached to the relatives taking care of her, still if nothing was shown against the character of the father, and he was able to take care of his child, he was entitled to its custody, notwithstanding its opposition. The child was eleven years of age, and left the Court in much grief because she had to leave her uncle and aunt, and go with her father and step-mother.

It is announced in a letter from London that Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the great London banker, will retire finally from active business in October next, when his existing partnership terminates. The house will continue, but its name will be changed. It is also stated that Mr. PEABODY is desirous to return to and spend the greater part of the rest of his life in the United States, but that he has resolved never to gratify that wish until the Union is restored.

The Washington *Star* states that although all the Government property and stores have been removed from Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, troops were being landed there on Sunday and Monday, who would doubtless march overland to reinforce Gen. GRANT.

The Baltimore *Clipper* mentions a report current in that city that the hotel keepers intend to charge seven dollars per day during the session of the Baltimore Convention. The *Clipper* exhorts the people of that city to put down this attempt at extortion by opening their houses.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a motion was made in the case of GEORGE, the Count JOHANNES, *vs.* JOHN CLANCY, to compel the plaintiff to file security for his costs, on the ground that he is a non-resident. His Honor took the papers and reserved his decision. The Count appeared in person.

A lecture was delivered in Clinton Hall last evening for the benefit of the corps of army nurses employed by the Ladies' Relief Association. The subject of the lecture by Prof. RAPHAEL was "Gunshot Wounds." These lectures are given every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

The Fifteenth Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, took place yesterday, under favorable auspices. The *Annie* outstripped her competitors, and was declared the victor.

A brisk business was transacted yesterday in Flour, Wheat, Oats, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions, at firmer prices. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Oils, Metals, Hides, Fish, Fruit, Seeds, Spices and Groceries were in limited demand. Hay, Leather, Wool, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request and buoyant. The freight market continued depressed.

The Treasury Office is now paying 6 ℘ cent. on Currency Deposits, in place of 5 ℘ cent., as heretofore. The office also announces its readiness to pay the Gold coupon due 1st July on the Public Debt, without abatement. The Stock market was generally lower than on Thursday. Gold 190@191 ℘ cent.

Popular Delusion in the South—A Letter from Interior Texas.

We publish this morning, upon our supplementary leaf, a letter from the interior of Texas, depicting with great vividness the Confederate system of imposition. The North, in judging the conduct of the Southern people, has always failed to make just account of the extent to which they have been deluded. Surprise is expressed that they should have ever been drawn into the rebellion at all, and that, having been drawn into it, they should so generally cling to it with such fierceness. The wonder rather should be that their revolutionary passion has not been more intense. Such infernal falsehood could not have unrestricted play upon human nature anywhere without inflaming it to madness.

We constantly mistake in applying to the Southern people the Northern standard of intelligence. We have common school instruction that enables every man to read, and newspapers that give all public information, and treat all sides of public questions, so that the popular mind can never be seriously deceived. The mass of the Southern people, through the policy of the slave power, have never had a common school instruction, read little or not at all, and depend almost entirely upon their political leaders for all their opinions of public affairs. That has always been their condition, and it was thereby that they were open to all the monstrous lying of the demagogues who prepared the cry for this rebellion. It was thereby that YANCEY and his fellow-conspirators were enabled to carry out their programme "to fire the Southern heart and precipitate the South into revolution." It was thereby that the lower class were made to believe that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a declaration of war upon Southern institutions, that JOHN BROWN'S raid was but the precursor of a general crusade for abolition and devastation, that the North had deliberately cut loose from all constitutional obligations, and that there was no remedy, no alternative, but to declare their independence of so faithless a people, and, with their own right arms, to defend their rights and their honor. It was thereby that they were made to believe that the Northern people were a race of money-worshipers, and of natural cowards, who would never fight—that the Northern Democracy would fly to arms against the Government, if it should attempt to subjugate the South—that foreign nations would not and could not do without cotton, and would surely stop the war, if any were undertaken. Thus the election was so turned as to sweep out the Gulf States one after another in quick succession. When the Border States, whose people lived nearer to and knew more of the North, hesitated and lingered, the President's proclamation calling for troops, after the attack on Fort Sumter, was, in like manner, made the occasion of whirling the people into a paroxism by unbounded lying. Telegrams flew to Richmond that Gen. SCOTT had resigned, and had tendered his services to Virginia—that Washington was paralyzed, and that President LINCOLN had [illegible]—that the New-York Seventh had been cut up by the Marylanders—that the Seventh had refused to invade—that the Seventy-first had been sent to the Navy-yard for disaffection—that New-York was under mob law—that Secretary CAMERON had started for Richmond to beg an armistice of sixty days—and so on, until the popular excitement was wrought up to such a pitch that the Secession ordinances were carried without resistance.

It was by practicing upon their ignorance, in this unscrupulous style, that the Southern people were first induced to submit to secession; and it is only through this systematic mendacity that they have been kept to this submission. If before the rebellion the Southern people had but a glimmering perception of public events, since the rebellion they have been enveloped in Egyptian darkness. Every ray of truth has been shut from them for three years. This Texas correspondent forcibly describes the sensations of himself and his neighbors, when two New-York papers, and one from New-Orleans, found their way to them this Spring. The intelligence of a single day or two, which they contained, was like a flood of light to them—like the blaze of the mid-day sun through dungeon doors suddenly swung open. It is testified in this letter that "our most intelligent men" have really been made to believe that Washington has been taken and burnt; that the President and his Cabinet were chased to Baltimore, thence to Philadelphia, and thence to New-York, and that they finally were all taken prisoners; that the Federal armies have been beaten everywhere; that the European nations have recognized Southern independence; that Confederate bonds were at a premium in Europe, and were worth more than United States bonds even in Wall-street; that the Confederate currency was now good as gold all over the Confederacy except (through peculiar circumstances) in that particular locality; that the Northern people were unanimous against the war; that no draft could be enforced, and that our soldiers as their terms of service expired universally refused to reënlist. Not a word had been heard about the movements in Louisiana and Arkansas for a return to the Union, even though these States directly border upon Texas. In short, it could be hardly possible for a people above the level of primitive barbarism, to be more completely benighted than these people in interior Texas are represented to have been for the last *three years, by one of themselves, whose* statements carry upon their face the evidence of their truth.

And yet this unlimited system of falsehood concerning Confederate successes and Federal ruin, is insufficient to keep the people contented with the army. They adhere to it simply because an absolute despotism leaves them no alternative. Our correspondent expresses his conviction that "a large majority of the people, in camp and at home, wish we were conquered to-day"—and that to get peace they would take it on any terms. We were prepared to believe this. It is not in human nature to endure such dreadful trials as the non-slaveholding class of the South have been experiencing from the beginning of this rebellion, without an impatience to escape from them by any means possible. "Subjugation" cannot be painted to the imaginations of these people in colors strong enough to impel them to fight longer, if left to their own volitions. The prolongation of the war has at least had this great benefit; it has intensified Southern sufferings so as to make peace all the more eagerly longed for, and all the more secure when it is finally attained. When the work—now in such grand progress—of destroying the two great armies of the rebellion is completed, the pacification of the mass of the Southern people, and their full restoration to loyal citizenship, will be accomplished with an ease that is not now generally anticipated. We believe that a tremendous popular reaction will set in against the leaders of the rebellion, throughout the entire South, within a month after their armies experience the last decisive blow—a reaction corresponding in vehemence to the flagrancy of the imposition their leaders have thus far, with impunity, practised.

Liberalism in England.

It is now generally acknowledged in England that Mr. GLADSTONE'S late speech on the extension of the franchise, indicates pretty clearly his political future. It marks him out, beyond question, for the leadership of the Liberal party which, it is acknowledged, will step into power after the Tories have had one more turn in office. The present Ministry is already in a very shaky condition, and nothing except the want of a decided, well-marked policy on the part of the Opposition has prevented its overthrow ere now. The Tories have been very successful in finding fault with its conduct in this or that matter, but when an occasion arose for a trial of strength, they have never been able to trace any broad lines of difference that would distinguish their general course, if placed in power, from that of the present Cabinet; and without this there was, of course, little use in leading their followers to the attack, with the positive design of ousting the Ministry. On the great question which has, ever since the revolution of 1688, divided Whig and Tory—the mode of distributing the governing power among the different classes of the nation—both PALMERSTON and DISRAELI have been as one for the last four years. Their conflicts have, under these circumstances, lost all interest and excitement.

The scene, however, is now changed. PALMERSTON is old, and from the duration of his late attack of gout is evidently failing. He may drop off any day. Lord RUSSELL has lost the fire and vigor, and, we may add, the ambition, which are prime requisites of a leader in any field. When either of them goes out of office the truce between the two great parties is at an end. With GLADSTONE as their chief, the Liberals come into the field with their old creed and battle cry. They once more become the advocates of change, and the Tories of fixity.

It is not at all probable, however, that GLADSTONE and his followers will be strong enough to step into the places left vacant by the break up of the present Cabinet. He has, doubtless, already lost a large number of the so-called Liberals by the boldness of his recent declaration. The more timid members of his own party will refuse to follow him into deep water; and though he will derive a large accession of strength from the adhesion of the Radicals proper, it will take some time to get the men brought into sufficiently good discipline and training to enable them to act together in office. They will therefore most likely pass a period of probation in opposition. The course of events after the next change will probably resemble that which was witnessed in 1851. Lord DERBY will come in with DISRAELI as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and MALMESBURY in the Foreign Office. There will be from six months to a year of blundering and of futile efforts to hit upon some better programme than general abstinence from all action of any kind on any question. There will be a good deal of coquetting with the reactionary powers of the continent, and with the Confederacy, if it should be then in existence, ending with an ignominious downfall before a torrent of public disgust. And then GLADSTONE will step in.

The Two Armies.

The two great armies now confront each other definitely in the strip of country, some ten miles wide, that lies between the Pamunky and the upper waters of the Chickahominy. GRANT'S line, from Cold Harbor to Atlee's, on the Central Railroad, is fully seven miles in length; while LEE'S we judge to be somewhat more contracted. GRANT thus directly faces the rebel capital as well as the rebel army. LEE has planted himself firmly on the north bank of the Chickahominy; and the attacks that have lately been made upon his lines, as well as the assaults that he in turn has made, would seem to indicate that he is prepared either to accept or offer general battle upon his present position.

The battle may be delivered by either side at any hour, but we doubt whether Gen. *GRANT has found any fault with its postponement* thus far, or would object seriously to its postponement for a few days longer. The outlying rebel forces, being all close at hand, have been enabled to join themselves very promptly to the main army under LEE; but not so with some of the bodies of troops subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-General. Even at this moment, we hear of a splendid body of troops, more than *fifteen hundred* miles away—in the far South—from his headquarters, hastening forward to his reinforcement; and we hear that another body as great a distance off, in the far north, are reported coming to his aid. Steamboats and railroads are abundant, and move very rapidly, but even then, unfortunately, a good deal of time is consumed in such gigantic movements as these. GRANT, with his present army, has already whipped LEE, and driven him from positions of immense strength; but should he succeed in entering upon a siege of Richmond, he will require a greatly superior force.

In the meantime, everything from the army indicates strength, confidence and success.

The Brains of Criminals.

The doctors and lawyers are every year adding new and curious chapters to the treatises on medical jurisprudence. The number of cases in which insanity is put forward as a justification for crime is increasing so rapidly, both here and in England, that the moral as well as legal responsibility of individuals for their acts, and above all, for their criminal acts, bids fair to disappear altogether. The following curious testimony was given in court in this City, the other day, upon a murder trial which was concluded yesterday:

"A.—The general effects of injuries upon the head relate to injuries to the brain; a man who has received a severe blow on the head, even if the skull be not broken, is more or less stunned; these kinds of injury often produce very serious results upon the mind and the moral condition of the mind.

Q.—Upon slight provocation what would the effect be? A.—The general effects of compression, and by compression I mean the effect upon the brain from a severe blow upon the skull; it affects the action of the brain, sometimes rendering a man imbecile, sometimes very irascible; for instance, a man may receive a very severe blow on the head, and recovers from the immediate influence, resumes his occupation, perhaps, but from some slight cause exciting the brain, drinking a little too much, or becomes excited by anger, or even from indignation; these particular causes may stimulate the brain so as to cause it to act in a very singular way, upsetting the intelligence and, perhaps, overruling the judgment.

Q.—How as to domestic difficulty? A.—That comes under the same clause; any moral and physical cause would have that effect.

Q.—What would be the effect a month afterward as power over the will in case of slight provocation? A.—It would render him more irascible; he would lose his head, as it were; his passions would get control of his judgment; these are the general effects not only in my experience, but as laid down by the authorities."

This, put into plain English, means that if a man should receive a smart blow on the head, heavy enough "to stun him more or less," and he should afterward prove irascible, or become excited by anger, indignation or hard drinking, and "his passions should get the control of his judgment," and he should stab or shoot the object of his wrath, we are bound to infer that he is an irresponsible lunatic. A more dangerous doctrine was never propounded in any court of justice, and we should be astonished at it, if anything could astonish us, after the evidence given by the doctors two years ago in the great Windham case in England. The fact is, that so little is known about the condition of the brain, either in health or disease, and the relations between it and the will are so very obscure, that the opinions of medical men on these points are generally as pure speculation as an inquiry into the origin of evil.

There is hardly a ruffian in this City whose brain may not be fairly presumed to be in an abnormal condition, either from blows, or falls, or excessive use of bad whisky; and if we are to suppose every time he gets into a rage, and knocks somebody down, that it is the result of a morbid condition of the nervous fibre, we shall have to abandon all attempts to punish crime.

Moreover, it will not do to punish criminals who are simply constitutionally "irascible," who have inherited a savage temper—if we let all those escape who can show a scar on their skulls; for whatever difference there may be in the cause of a man's bad temper, there can be no difference in its bearing on the freedom of their will. There are thousands of people, as we all know, whose passions get the control of their judgment "from some slight cause exciting the brain, from drinking a little too much," or from "becoming excited by anger, or even from indignation," whose crania have never received the slightest injury; and yet the seat of the mischief is as undoubtedly in the brain, as if there were a big hole in the top of their heads. In fact, the description given by the Doctor, in the passage we have just quoted, of the condition of a man's temper "who has just received a severe blow on the head," will apply, without a word of alteration, to that very large, and, on the whole, very worthy class of the community known as "bad-tempered people," but whose sanity is never brought into doubt by their excitability.

In short, distinctions in the responsibility, as moral agents, of men who are competent to transact the ordinary business of life, based on doctor's guesses as to the condition of their brain, are such as cannot possibly be noticed in a court of justice without great danger to society, and ought never be noticed without great caution.

It is only at the great and final reckoning that proper allowance can be made for that portion of our sins which may be due to a morbid condition of our physical organization. It is for people who let "their *passions get the control of their judgment*," from whatever cause, be it drinking, knocks or ignorance, that laws are made, as it is this *class that generally commits the crimes*; and if we refrain from punishing them until we are able to ascertain the exact condition of their brains, and the precise degree of freedom enjoyed by their will at the moment of their committing a murder or an assault, we may shut up the jails, and leave every man to provide for his own safety.

The Monroe Doctrine—Proposed Repetition of the House Resolutions.

Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS has been instructed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and maintaining the right of Congress to indicate the policy which the Government should pursue, especially in view of an attempt of foreign Powers to substitute monarchical for republican government on any part of this continent.

Resolutions of the gravity of those which Mr. DAVIS is charged to bring before the House are supposed to have a practical bearing. Their reiteration within the term of one session must at least be supposed to be justified on some high ground of expediency. Are these conditions met in the announced resolutions? A foreign Power has not only attempted, but has succeeded in subverting a republican government on this continent. What, then, is the policy which Congress claims the right of determining, in view of the situation as it stands? The assertion of the right of control in an emergency which is neither speculative nor remote, but actual, immediate and pressing, is surely at best but an inconsequent legislative act. Does the act lose its inconsequent character by iteration? Does it not rather challenge criticism on the very ground of its impotence? That which leads to nothing must be practically nothing in itself, which is the simple converse of the tritest of maxims, *ex nihilo nihil*.

But, it may be said, the "right" of Congress in the premises has been contested. Where? When? How? The previous resolutions of the House on the same question are surely not held to be a Congressional act. They constitute, doubtless, a very emphatic expression of the public sentiment of the country. They can neither be overlooked nor treated with indifference; but they form no more a Congressional act than would the unanimous resolutions of the various State Legislatures. Even did expediency invite the Executive to an immediate and positive assertion of non-intervention in American continental affairs, the Executive would be bound to hear the judgment of the Senate before acting upon the separate decision of the House.

The House Committee, however, may justify the iteration of their resolutions on the ground that their full virtue as a mere exposition of the current of public sentiment has failed to receive a just recognition at the hands of the Government. To determine the justice of this charge, it is necessary to go beyond the mere text of the official correspondence with France, although we think that an honest examination even of that will show that the very deepest significance is attached to the former resolutions. The Secretary of State, indeed, presents the resolutions to Mr. DAYTON as "*the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico.*" What different interpretation could Mr. SEWARD have given of them? What higher estimate of their value did the House Committee expect him to form, or the French Government to conceive? It surely cannot be held to detract from the merit thus imputed to the previous action of the House, that Mr. SEWARD explains that the question is one for *Executive decision*, and cannot be constitutionally determined by the House of Representatives or even by Congress, but by the President of the United States. This is the simple statement of a fact, and implies neither dissent from the conclusions of the House, nor a deficient appreciation of what is frankly stated to be "the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States."

Wherein, then, lies the expediency of reaffirming what is not disputed? Or what object is served by proclaiming anew an abstract national theory, without a single contingent provision for its practical enforcement? Is it not enough, in the absence of any such provision, that "the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives with the profound respect to which it is entitled, as the exposition of its views upon a grave and important subject?" Or is it deemed essential to the dignity of the House—in addition to this—that the world should be apprised anew, that it is prepared to theorize where it is unprepared to act, and that while compelled practically to bow to the prudential motives which govern the foreign policy of the Government, it is weak enough to make that policy the subject of ill-timed debate and inconclusive resolutions?

It is for the House itself to judge, when Mr. DAVIS' resolutions come before it, how these questions shall be answered. It is the custodian of its own dignity, and we should hope its action will show that it places an estimate thereon sufficiently high to approach a question so grave and so delicate, aside from passion or partisan feeling.

LOYAL MEETING TO-DAY.—The meeting to be held in Union-square this afternoon, though prompted largely by the desire to do honor to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, is intended mainly to testify the steady and uncompromising devotion of the people of this City to the cause of the Union, and their determined purpose to prosecute the war until the rebellion has been thoroughly and finally quelled.

It is understood that President LINCOLN has written a letter to the meeting, expressing the warmest sympathy with its objects, and the most cordial recognition of the merits and services of Gen. GRANT. It is expected also that Gen. SCOTT will preside.

The programme of proceedings will be found elsewhere, including the names of several *distinguished gentlemen who will be present* and address the meeting.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The card addressed to the public, on behalf of Capt. C. F. HALL, which we publish to-day, will elicit attention alike in consideration of the importance of the subject, the fame which the courage and endurance of the explorer has won for him, and the unquestioned standing and influence of the gentlemen who have undertaken to speak to the public in behalf of his enterprise. The narrative of Capt. HALL'S previous explorations (shortly to be issued by the Messrs. HARPER) has engaged his time and energy for many months. But he is now free to renew his labors as an explorer in the Arctic seas, so soon as the coöperation of those interested in the enterprise shall insure the proper outfit of the expedition.

THE NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM HAVRE.—We publish in our advertising columns this morning the prospectus of the new line of steamers which is soon to commence running between this port and Havre. The *Washington*, the pioneer vessel of the line, will leave Havre on June 15, and [illegible] this port on her return trip July 6. Her burden is 3,[illegible] *tons, (old builders' measurement.) She is 350 English* feet in length, 45 feet beam, 33 feet in depth, and on her trial-trip in the Clyde she made *13½ knots per hour. The Washington* and her consorts will all be under the command of able and experienced seamen, and the managers of the line design to take special pains to promote the comfort and safety of their passengers, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement. Notwithstanding the number of steamers plying between this City and the different European ports, their united capacity is insufficient to accommodate the immense number of immigrants now reaching hither. This fact alone insures the success of the new line, and the favorable auspices under which it starts makes it certain that it will soon become an established institution.

LECTURE FOR ARMY NURSES.—DR. RAPHAEL, Professor of Surgery in the Thirteenth-street Medical College, delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture last evening before the Ladies National Relief Association, No. 1 Clinton Hall. The principal object of these lectures, which are given by distinguished Surgeons every Tuesday and Friday evenings, is the instruction of army nurses in some of the duties of their calling. The Relief Association hire these nurses, provide homes for them while in the City, and send them to the field, the camps, and the hospitals. The subject of the lecture last evening was "Gunshot Wounds," and it was treated by the learned author in a practical, common-sense manner, well adapted to an audience that had little knowledge of the technicalities of surgery. In the course of his lecture the Professor held that the different kinds of improved fire-arms now in use rendered gunshot wounds received during the present war much more fatal and destructive than formerly. The remarks of Dr. RAPHAEL were listened to with great attention, and the corps of Nurses present cannot fail to appreciate the benefits of these lectures when they enter the Army Hospitals, and undertake the care of wounded soldiers.

The Loyal Meeting this Evening.

This demonstration of public sentiment in regard to the war, the services of the Union armies, and the gratitude due to Gen. GRANT, officers and men, will take place at the southern termination of Union-square, at 4 o'clock.

The guests who have been invited to be present, and the speakers who have consented to address the assemblage, are requested to meet the Committee of Arrangements at the Maison Dorée, on Fourteenth-street, opposite the square, at 3:30 P. M.

A national salute will be fired in the square at 4 o'clock.

The stands will be decorated with flags and banners bearing portraits of distinguished Generals serving under Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, with mottoes expressive of their claims to public gratitude.

Washington's Monument will be draped with the national flag, and with emblems of mourning for SEDGWICK and WADSWORTH.

A letter will be read from President LINCOLN, in response to an invitation to be present.

An exhibition of fireworks, with appropriate devices in reference to Gen. GRANT and the Union cause, will be displayed on the south side of the square, and rockets will be fired during the evening.

Calcium lights will be provided, to enable speakers to continue their addresses in the evening.

It is respectfully requested that the national flag may be displayed on public buildings and private residences during the day and evening.

The following gentlemen have consented to address the audience:

Hon. JAS. T. BRADY,	Hon. JOHN R. BRADY,
Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,	Hon. GILBERT DEAN,
Hon. CHAS. P. DALY,	EDWD. N. DICKERSON,
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE,	GRENVILLE T. JENKS,
Hon. S. B. GARVIN,	MAGNUS GROSS,
Hon. E. C. COWLES,	Hon. ELI P. NORTON.

Many others have been invited, whose names, if their assent is obtained, will be published in the evening papers.

By order of the committee.

NATH'L JARVIS, Jr., Secretary.

[illegible]—Home Journal.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Of this Week,
WITH SUPPLEMENT,
CONTAINS THE LATEST WAR NEWS.
SECRETARY STANTON'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.
LARGE MAP,
with a radius of 30, 20 and 10 miles of the Rebel Capital.
GEN. GRANT'S GREAT CAMPAIGN ON TO RICHMOND.

Summary of General News—Abstract of the New Tariff Bill—Cleveland Convention—Congressional Reports—Monetary Affairs—Live Stock and Produce Market Reports, &c., &c., &c.

In wrappers, ready for mailing, price 5 cents.

Caution to the Deaf.—Dr. HARTLEY again cautions deaf persons to beware of self-styled eye, aurist and catarrh doctors, whose only object and highest ambition is gain, whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretension and falsehood. Consultation and examination free. Dr. HARTLEY'S Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.—The Fragrant Sozodont appears to have taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, arresting the progress of decay, and otherwise benefiting the user.—Boston Traveller.

Sold by all druggists, and by HALL & RUCKEL, proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtues. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. All of Dr. D. Jayne & Sons' Family Medicines are sold by HARROLD, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, No. 121 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck has made arrangements with a number of his patients who have been cured of Consumption, to be at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, and wishes every one that thinks Consumption is not a curable disease, to call and see for themselves. He will show them persons, hale and hearty, with only one lung left, and who but a short time ago were in the last stages of Consumption. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, are calculated to Strengthen the System, Restore the Appetite, and carry off the morbid matter, and in a short time nature overpowers the disease, and the patient gets well.

Throat Diseases, when reaching to the larynx, the voice, from this and other causes, becomes hoarse; and by neglect an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invariably efficacious.

Real Bitters. . . . .

IN HOC VINCES.

Read the following from a U. S. Army Surgeon, who was at the time at the head of the institution, and whose name is at the service of any who may call at our office. Other certificates from U. S. Army Surgeons will be published hereafter:

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.

U. S. General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March [?], 1864.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You have asked me what good effects I experienced from "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," after a severe attack of typhoid fever. I will say that I experienced very much benefit from its use, and was enabled to resume my duties in a much shorter time than I expected after so severe an illness. By its use my digestive organs resumed their functions quickly. An article prepared so carefully as it is, and from so many valuable medicines, cannot, in my opinion, fail to do good when properly used. [illegible]

W. Chilton & Co., Marble store, No. [illegible] Walker-st., New-York.

Housekeepers will Find that Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared. All druggists, grocers and country merchants should have them.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Young Tarver's Beautiful Picture of the "Catskill Mountains" is and will be on free exhibition until the 10th inst., at Mr. Sperry's store, No. 1[?]1 6th-av. For faithful detail, exquisite finish, various shades of rich color, vast extent of country in so small a space, there has been nothing produced that will compare with it. It is not for sale, as the owner and writer of this will not part with it, but Mr. Sperry will forward commissions to the talented and indomitably industrious artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

To Gentlemen.—We are retailing at wholesale prices a large importation of Summer and Lace Cravats and Scarfs, comprising the latest novelties in all the new colors. Some very beautiful goods at 75 cents each. SMITH & BLAKE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A Large and Varied Assortment of all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Clothing, now ready at SCOTT'S GRANITE HALL, No. 1[?]2 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Ladies' Light-Colored Gaiters, AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR. E. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, &c. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRACKETT—SMITH.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Friday, May 2[?], by Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Mr. CHAS. L. BRACKETT and Miss FRANCES J. SMITH, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Smith, both of Brooklyn.

CHAMBERLAIN—McKINLEY.—In St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 2, by Rev. J. W. Diller, [illegible] CHAMBERLAIN, [illegible] and ROSINA, daughter of William McKinley, of Brooklyn.

DOWNING—COLES.—On Thursday, June 2, at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., by Rev. Mr. [illegible], R. FRANK DOWNING and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Coles, Esq., of the former place.

DUNN—MEADS.—On Thursday, June 2, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, assisted by Rev. Wm. T. Wilson and Rev. Wm. Tatlock, JAMES G. E. DUNN and ELIZABETH W., daughter of Orlando Meads.

DONNELLY—FORD.—On Wednesday last, June 1, in the Cathedral of Baltimore, EDWARD C. DONNELLY, of New-York, and ROSA RUAN, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Ford, of St. Mary's County, Md.

FRANCIS—STEVENS.—On Thursday, May 26, at Greenport, L. I., by Rev. Charles Gardiner, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FRANCIS, of Pittsfield, Mass., and JESSIE ANNA, eldest daughter of Joel Stevens, M. D., of the former place.

FISK—GOODRICH.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. H. Eggleston, J. M. FISK, Esq., Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston, and ISABELLA L., daughter of Hon. J. L. Goodrich.

JOHNSTON—RAPELYE.—On Wednesday, June 1, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, W. R. T. JOHNSTON and Miss J. M. RAPELYE, youngest daughter of Jacob Rapelye, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON—DOOLITTLE.—In Washington, N. J., on Wednesday, June 1, by Rev. J. Hanlon, assisted by Rev. A. L. Brice, EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq., and Miss ELLEN DOOLITTLE, all of Washington, N. J.

LEACH—PRITCHARD.—On Thursday, June 2, by Rev. R. A. Hoffman, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, GEORGE B. LEACH and CAROLINE C., daughter of the late James W. Pritchard.

MAURICE—TILLOTSON.—At Hackettstown, N. J., on Saturday, May 14, by Rev. Geo. F. Bush, A. MAURICE, of New-York, and FANNIE C., daughter of Daniel Tillotson, Esq., of New-Orleans.

MILES—COUGHLIN.—At Appleton, on Wednesday, June 1, by Rev. E. W. Stoddard, CHARLES R. MILES and JULIANA W., youngest daughter of the late James W. Coughlin, of New-York City. No cards.

MOULTON—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, June 1, by Rev. Adiel Harvey, SULLIVAN MOULTON, of Westport, Conn., and SARAH H., eldest daughter of Rev. F. G. Brown, of West Townsend, Mass.

O'CONNOR—BRADLEY.—On Monday, March 28, by Rev. William Everett, JAMES CHARLES O'CONNOR and BLANCHE, only daughter of James M. Bradley, Esq., all of this City.

San Francisco, Cal., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

OSGOOD—DERBY.—On Thursday, June 2, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D. D., GILBERT F. OSGOOD and EMMA GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of James C. Derby, all of this City. No cards.

ST. GEORGE—SPEAR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 2, at the South Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. F. Halsey, of Rockaway, N. J., L. D. ST. GEORGE and Miss JENNIE R. SPEAR, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Utica and Rochester papers please copy.

SEAMAN—WING.—At East Sandwich, Mass., on Wednesday, June 1, WILLET H. SEAMAN, of Roslyn, L. I., and MARY J. WING, of the former place.

THOMPSON—OAKLEY.—On Thursday, June 2, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. George B. Draper, J. ATWOOD THOMPSON and CARRIE, eldest daughter of Walter Oakley, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—On Friday morning, June 3, SAMUEL R. BLATCHFORD, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Sunday afternoon, June 5, at 3 o'clock.

GORDON.—On Friday, June 3, LOUISA VIELE, only child of William and Hannah Louisa Gordon.

Funeral services Sabbath, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Stephen Viele, No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

MILES.—On Thursday, June 2, BENJAMIN J. C. MILES.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 30 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

PLATT.—On Monday, May 23, in the field hospital Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Spottsylvania Court-house, of wounds received in the engagement of May 12, Lieut. HENRY R. PLATT, Commandant of Co. E, Ninth N. Y. Artillery, aged 29 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, on Sunday afternoon, June 5, at 3 o'clock.

PALMER.—On Wednesday, June 1, [illegible] PALMER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 16th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

POWER.—On Wednesday evening, June 1, at the St. Denis Hotel, HENRIETTA E., wife of John E. Power.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

STARR.—At Middlebury, Vt., on Monday, May 30, EUNICE, widow of the late Peter Starr, in the [illegible] year of her age.

TRACY.—On Wednesday morning, June 1, at his late residence, No. 3 East 22d-st., of typhoid fever, FREDERICK TRACY, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, June 4, at 10 o'clock. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

UPSON.—In Christian hope, at the house of Rev. James R. [illegible], [illegible], Ohio, on Wednesday, June 1, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM G. UPSON, aged 26 years, son of Dr. H. Upson, formerly of this City.

The remains will in due time be deposited in the family burial place at Bloomfield, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 261.—June 3, 1864.
37, 7, 39, 3, 36, 48, 21, 17, 4, 20, 28, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 262.—June 3, 1864.
17, 53, 26, 52, 55, 41, 64, 51, 16, 25, 33, 19, 45, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS [illegible]—June 3, 1864.
10, 7, 4, 43, 66, 63, 37, 1, 34, 65, 9, 25.
CLASS [illegible]—June 3, 1864.
22, 49, 47, 23, 34, 46, 33, 60, 30, 72, 32, 37, 54, 65.
R. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted. ALECK & CO., Brokers, Nos. 34 and 36 Pine-st., New-York.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

DEVLIN & CO.
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
The examination at the Military Academy commenced on the 1st of June, and is still in progress. The undersigned have three cottages to let, with board. COZZENS BROTHERS.

A PLOT DISCOVERED!

For several months past there has been, in certain circles in the City of New-York, mysterious movements and suspicious conduct which have led to serious apprehension. The speculation in gold, the sudden rise in the price of butter, and several other articles of almost universal consumption, has led thinking persons to suspect that a few capitalists, determined to speculate out of the necessities of the public, were making a "Corner," which would prove detrimental to the community. It now turns out that the Corner sought for is the CORNER OF BROADWAY and ANN-ST., and that the rise in price of labor, clothing, provisions, printing—in fact, everything—as well as the combination of trades and professions for HIGHER WAGES, were all stimulated by the wicked desire to force Mr. BARNUM to break the charm of "Admission ONLY 25 cents" to his wonderful Museum. But, thus far, the renowned showman has baffled all the combinations of his adversaries. True, his ordinary expenses are doubled; and equally true, he continually changes and increases his wonderful attractions; but he devotes his entire personal time and attention to the Museum, and he is determined NOT to increase his price until he is "as poor as Job's turkey," reduced to the last suit of clothes, and thrown higher than he was by that Yankee Clock Company! He will not even be influenced by the marked example of the servant girl, who struck for higher wages on account of the rise in the cost of provisions! ALL PERSONS, therefore, who are in favor of sustaining BARNUM in opposing this foul "Plot" and corrupt combination, all who are desirous of enabling him to keep up a succession of Novelties that BEAT THE WORLD, (all for a quarter,) will join the large and delighted multitude of ladies, gentlemen, families and children which throng BARNUM'S MUSEUM EVERY DAY and EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) FROM SUNRISE TILL TEN O'CLOCK P. M.

New-York, June 4, 1864.

ICE CREAM.

Strawberry festivals, Sunday school excursions, &c., supplied as usual with ice cream. On account of the increased demand orders are requested a few days in advance at HALL'S Steam Ice Cream Company, No. [illegible] Chatham-square, N. Y.

REV. J. H. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH from the desk of the Second Universalist Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN of $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, during April and May, has been over

$66,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS irritate and wrench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHOEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
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MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A BOLD STROKE.—TO GENTLEMEN.—WE have just opened a large importation of LACE AND GOSSAMER CRAVATS, which were received too late for the wholesale trade, and which we are anxious to close out at once, and now offer the entire lot AT RETAIL, at prices vastly below the usual rates. One case of very beautiful cravats in all the new colors, the price of which has been $1 25, we shall close out at 75 cents each. All persons in want of really elegant Summer Cravats and Scarfs should call at once on F. F. SMITH & BLAKE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY. Large store corner of White-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 63 BLEECKER-ST.—Diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, successfully treated as heretofore. Dr. J. Clawson Kelley's Medicines can be procured in the City, only at the office, No. 63 Bleecker-st.

NOTE.—MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR [illegible], No. 15 Chambers-st., next door to Delmonico's. [illegible] WINES, NECTAR [illegible]

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STORY—TRAVEL—PERSONAL—ADVENTURE IN I. K. MARVEL'S NEW BOOKS.

Just Published by SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.
SEVEN STORIES, WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC.
Uniform with "My Farm." 1 vol. 12mo., $1 75.

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"They make a charming book, giving true glimpses, local and national, of a traveler's experience. They are artistically recorded and gracefully sketched."

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A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARGARET MAITLAND."
Will be published on Saturday, June 11.
SELF-SACRIFICE!
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By Author of "MARGARET MAITLAND."

SELF-SACRIFICE.—This great new book, by the author of "Margaret Maitland," will be published on Saturday, June 11, and be for sale by all Booksellers and News-Agents everywhere, complete in one large volume, cloth, for $1 50; or in paper cover for $1 25.

It is published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

And is also for sale by all Booksellers everywhere.

DORE'S DON QUIXOTE.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Have just imported
L'INGENIEUX HIDALGO,
DON QUICHOTTE DE LA MANCHE.
Par MIGUEL DE CERVANTES,
Dessins de GUSTAVE DORE.
Two large folio volumes, 120 large Engravings, and 300 Head and Tail Pieces.

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This edition of "Don Quixote," which is, in all respects, one of the most sumptuous books of modern times, confirms Gustave Dore in the position which he already held, at the head of his class.

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Dore has as many different ways of treating "Don Quixote" as his fellow Frenchmen have of cooking eggs. His various management of that gaunt cavalier's figure is a proof of the artist's boundless resources.

Dore's execution of this work—evidently the great work of his lifetime—places him at the head of scenic designers, living or dead, Hogarth not excepted.

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Such perfect sympathy of feeling between author and artist is without precedent. If the Don and Sancho had been verities, and their adventures no exaggeration, and Dore had been the artist of the "expedition," and carried a camera, and taken photographic views of the comic and serious "situations," he would not have "done" them more faithfully.

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Compiled from the ordnance instructions for the United States Navy, for the use of the United States Naval Academy.
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The largest store in the City.

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HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER CHOICE FRUITS constantly on hand at J. S. BARNES', No. [illegible] Broadway.

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
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THE FIRST COMPLETE BIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER AND DIPLOMATIST EVER PUBLISHED.
2 Vols. Crown 8vo., 1,350 pages, Steel Portraits. Price $5.

The frequent publication of Dr. Franklin's Autobiography has deterred any writer hitherto from attempting a complete and thorough biography of this truly great and distinguished man. No one ever left to the world a record more rich in the requisite material for a most entertaining and instructive history of his life, and the wonder is that so many years should have elapsed before its presentation to us in a connected and systematic form.

The story of Franklin's career, as it presents itself to the investigations of another, has remained to this day untold; and one who would know it in all its fullness of interest and beauty—one who would see Franklin as others saw him, which is biography—must read ten volumes, and consult two hundred. In the composition of the present work, the autobiography has been regarded only in the light of "material." Autobiography is one of the most interesting and valuable kinds of composition, but autobiography can never be accepted in lieu of biography, because to no man is the gift given of seeing himself as others see him. Dr. Franklin, moreover, assures us that as he wrote his autobiography for the instruction of youth, he omitted "all facts and transactions that may not have a tendency to benefit the young reader."

The object of this biography is simply to render a knowledge of the benign and noble life of Dr. Franklin more accessible to his countrymen.

Sold by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, and by booksellers generally.

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THE NEW NOVEL.
NEPENTHE.
Is steadily gaining new admirers among cultivated readers.

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CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, New-York, have all works on
PHRENOLOGY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
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ALL THE STRIKING FEATURES OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS combined in a
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THE SUNDAY MERCURY
is the only paper published in America which combines the latest and fullest intelligence, foreign, military, commercial, financial, general and local, in connection with every variety of original matter which can give zest to the pages of a Literary Weekly of the highest order.

In view of the
CRITICAL MILITARY SITUATION,
the hour of going to press to-morrow morning will be
FIVE O'CLOCK,
and telegraphic intelligence from Washington up to that hour, embracing the latest
NEWS FROM GRANT AND SHERMAN,
will be found in its columns. There can be no doubt that two great and
DECISIVE BATTLES,
one before Richmond, and the other near Atlanta, Ga., are now either
IN ACTUAL PROGRESS,
or near at hand. It is possible that the latest lightning dispatches received at the office of the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow morning, may announce the discomfiture of one of the great Rebel Armies. In any event, they are sure to contain later intelligence than will be published in any other Sunday paper—the telegraphic messages to the SUNDAY MERCURY being the very last transmitted over the wires.

Having over and over again been ahead of the entire press of New-York in the publication of
IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE,
the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER has obtained the credit throughout the country of being first in the field with everything of public interest received in time to put in print on Sunday morning. Its immense circulation is a proof that the people appreciate the enterprise of the proprietors. The
SALES OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY
more than TRIPLE THOSE OF ALL ITS SUNDAY COTEMPORARIES combined, and equal those of any daily paper published in New-York.

The approaching
LINCOLN CONVENTION
is freely commented upon in to-morrow's issue, and
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER'S
LETTER THEREUPON, is one of the slyest, quaintest, funniest, and most effective communications ever perpetrated by that
VETERAN FRIEND OF MR. LINCOLN.

Remember the war news in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY will be up to 5 A. M.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

"One of the most remarkable books that has ever appeared."

RELIGIOUS HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

By ERNEST RENAN, author of that celebrated work, "The Life of Jesus."

"However much one may differ from M. Renan in his Scriptural reasoning, every man of cultivated taste must accord to his essays and his writings generally an intellectual acuteness and historic worth that are superior to most modern writers."

"His pages are full of strong food for the mind. His lofty sentences gleam with thought, far-flashing and powerful. No man can arise from the reading of these essays and not feel refreshed. To the scholar, the savan and the historian they present an inexhaustible source for topics of religion, science and criticism."

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

CHARLES L. JONES,
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PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
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STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
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CARD ENGRAVING,
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DRAMATIC PLAYS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
Price, 50 cents,
BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.
Catalogue of the entire Library of Andrew Wight, Esq., of Philadelphia.
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J. E. COOLEY,
Trade Salesrooms No. 498 Broadway.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents.
Address Dr. STANFORD, Box 4,652 New-York Post-office.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 each; sufficient to make 10, 25 and 50 gallons of the beer. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price. [illegible]

GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris, from two dollars to fifteen each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES, HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL French styles of Dresses, Cloaks and Bonnets in the June number of LE BON TON? It is the best and cheapest journal of fashion. Subscription, one year, (monthly,) $5; single copies, 50c. For sale by all newsdealers, and S. T. TAYLOR, the Importer, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. [illegible] per case, of quarts. WM. HENRY WARD, No. [illegible]

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is supposed to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly affected.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homoeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lost an ear, as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the cause, and the lady, who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath ears to hear, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that, with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by some particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefit of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in very grateful [illegible]. Though under his care but few weeks, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve had been weakened and the retina rendered, a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and [illegible]. Ophthalmia, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

LAW REPORTS.

Parent and Child—The Father to Have the Custody of His Child Against the Will of the Child—A New Rule.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Geo. G. Barnard.

The People ex rel. Ambrose O'Niel vs. John Brennan.—This was the return to a writ of habeas corpus by means of which the relator sought to regain the custody of Mary O'Niel, his infant daughter, a little girl of eleven years. The respondent in his return produced the child and set forth that her mother was dead; that he being her uncle had taken her when she was five years old, and had kept her and had provided for her ever since; that the child's father had since remarried, and the girl did not wish to go to her step-mother; that he was willing to keep her, and provide for her, as one of his own children; and that he and his wife were much attached to her. Although it did not appear that the child was detained against her will, His Honor said that unless something was shown against the character of the father, or that he was unable to provide for his children, he was entitled to the custody of his daughter, and it must be ordered accordingly.

When the parties left the court-room the child was weeping bitterly at the prospect of leaving her uncle.

Mr. McDermott for respondent; James M. Smith for relator.

Certiorari to Review Proceedings in a Police Court—A Conviction for Wife Abandonment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice J. F. Barnard.

The People ex rel. Michael D. Ryan vs. Edward Hogan, Police Justice, &c.—The relator in this case was convicted before Police Justice Hogan of being a disorderly person, and abandoning his wife. Application was made to Judge Cardozo for a writ of *certiorari*, but His Honor decided that he had no power to act in the matter. The writ was subsequently granted upon application to the Supreme Court, General Term, and an order obtained admitting Ryan to bail pending the proceedings to review the conviction in the Police Court. Yesterday the prisoner found bail in the sum of $500, and was discharged.

E. H. Bryan, for relator; Orlando L. Stewart, for the people.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate during the week past: Cornelius Earle, Joseph Beate, John Buck, Jacob Wingrove, Jeremiah Sullivan, Catharine A. Clark, Louis Martin, Augustus F. Shotwell, Wm. W. George, Pelletiah Perit. The charitable bequests in Mr. Perit's will have been published before. The others contain nothing of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice J. F. Barnard.

Hamilton vs. Colin.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Cramer vs. Jones.—I think there is no sufficient basis for a charge of over $60.

De Figueiro vs. Young.—Costs fixed at $35.

THE GLENN'S FALLS FIRE.—Further particulars of the great fire at Glenn's Falls have come to hand. All the stores in the centre and business part of the place were destroyed; all the churches except two, both banks, the postoffice, telegraph-office, printing-office, all the dry goods, grocery stores and markets, two hotels and numerous dwellings. Total number of buildings destroyed, 100. The loss is estimated at from $500,000 to $600,000, and the insurance about $300,000. The boarders at the hotels generally saved their effects. The principal losses are: Glen's Falls Hotel, $25,000, insured $16,500; George W. Sisson, $30,000, insured $12,000; Charles Rice, $30,000, insured $12,000; D. H. Cowen & Co., $20,000, insured $11,000; Judge Rosekrans, $1,500, no insurance. Glenn's Falls Bank, $5,000, insured $4,000; Masonic Block, $4,000, insured $3,000; Brown & [illegible], insured $2,000; A. Hall, $10,000, insured $2,000; no insurance on Methodist or Universalist Churches; $3,000 insurance on Presbyterian; De Long & Son, $12,000, insured $9,000; A. Wing, $10,000, no insurance; Rev. A. D. Fennels, $4,500, insured $1,000. In proportion to the size of the place, this is probably the most disastrous fire that has occurred this side of California. The village presents a scene of desolation. The firemen from the neighboring villages of Fort Edward and Sandy Hill rallied promptly to the aid of the burning town, and afforded great assistance in staying the progress of the flames.—*Albany Argus, June 3.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	June 4	New-York	Liverpool
America	June 4	New-York	Southampton
[illegible]	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
London	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Kedar	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	June 11	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 12	New-York	Southampton
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	May 25	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Kangaroo	May 28	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York
Africa	June 11	Liverpool	Boston
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York
Persia	June 18	Liverpool	New-York
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Locust Point	June 4	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	June 4	New-York	New-Orleans
Matanzas	June 8	New-York	New-Orleans
Havana	June 8	New-York	Havana

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the America, via Southampton and Bremen, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Glasgow* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Locust Point*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1 and 4:30 P. M.
Erie Mails ... 5:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ... 3:30 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ... 3:30 P. M.
North Mails close at ... 5:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way, at ... 2:00 P. M.
South Mails ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 11 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted) closing at 1:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. [illegible] Navy-st., and No. 91 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and [illegible] Broadway [illegible] by mail, send 25 cents.

DE COMEAU & SPERLING, [illegible], New-York, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN [illegible]. SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet. VERDIGRIS—Dry Verdigris. HATTERS' LEATHER. BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER. BOOT AND SHOE LININGS. HOOP SKIRT LEATHER. DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS. Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—White rags 10 cents per pound, cotton and [illegible] rags [illegible] cents per pound; books and newspapers [illegible] cents per pound; old brass 22 cents per pound, copper and pewter 30 cents; lead 8 cents per pound, at No. [illegible] Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR THE town of West Farms. The highest price given. Inquire of ALEX. [illegible], or of GEORGE WILLSON, Fordham.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Trustees of the [illegible] Company, held May 31, 1864, a monthly dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital [illegible] for the month of May, free of Government tax, payable on and after June 15, at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway. Transfer books will be closed June 1, and reopened June 15. JNO. K. LEFFINGWELL, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

M. GREGG, NO. 13 5TH-AV. Ladies' attention called to our elegant assortment of evening and carriage cloaks. Also silk MANTILLAS, BASQUES and CIRCLES.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, *especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews*, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT. THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT, is superior to all others. LE BOUTILLIER BROS., Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be found the most *PLIABLE, GRACEFUL AND COMFORTABLE SKIRT EVER WORN.* At retail by STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 365 Broadway.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS. And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE. ROBERT MORTON, No. 409 Broadway.

SUMMER BLANKETS. QUILTS. WINDOW SHADES. LACE CURTAINS. CORNICES. PIANO COVERS. TABLE COVERS. CHINTZES. At retail. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES, BEST QUALITY, AT LOW PRICES. Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, Have on hand a fine assortment of WINE AND FRUIT Cloths, Fruit Doylies, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c., which they are offering at reasonable prices.

MOSQUITO LACES. All widths, from 90 to 130 inches wide. MOSQUITO BARS, of different colors. Patent Mosquito Nets and Frames, at retail. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHINESE AND INDIA GOODS WANTED.—Dress and Piece Goods, Lacquered and Fancy Articles, in large or small quantities, will find an immediate sale, if offered at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, New-York. For sale—American, Indian and East India Goods; Pineapple and Nankin Crapes, in black, white and other colors; unique French, Chinese and Bird Fans; also other varieties peculiar to the above establishment, wholesale and retail. Catalogues of the various articles sent per mail if desired, or at the store if called for.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 889 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of five directors, and for the transacting of such other business as may lawfully come before it, will be held on MONDAY, June 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 26 William-st.) The polls will close at 3 P. M. Transfer books closed June 1. By order of the Directors, W. F. KINTZING, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864. Under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits made on and after this date on account of Temporary Loan. JOHN J. CISCO, *Assistant Treasurer, New-York.*

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864. Notice is hereby given that I am prepared to pay in advance the Coupons of Interest accruing on the 1st of July next, in gold, on all the Public Debt of the United States. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 2, 1864. THE UNION BANK OF MEDINA, (MEDINA, Orleans County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of F. S. James & Co. of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 27, 1861. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bondholders can be paid these at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wanted, the second mortgage bonds of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company, for which a liberal price will be paid by HENRY C. TANNER, No. 49 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. I want $1,000 immediately, to enable me to take a contract from the Government for supplying an article on which one hundred per cent. can be made in 60 days. It is now urgently required. Good security will be given for the repayment of the money when the business is closed, together with one-half interest in the contract. For full particulars and an interview, address J. S. DAVIS, Box No. 180 Times Office.

PERSONS WISHING TO ACT AS AGENTS and canvassers for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Directors' Office, Boston.

Assets ... $[illegible]
Losses paid to widows and orphans ... $[illegible]
Dividends paid in cash ... $[illegible]

One who will give his personal attention can secure a permanent business. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply or address, J. W. & H. JUDD, General Agents, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

$12,000.—A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, with from $10,000 to $12,000 capital, is desirous of finding an opening in the commercial world; he wants profits and employment in a respectable business; a partnership in an established house preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 166 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH ABOUT $10,000 capital to take the controlling interest in a hardware manufacturing company. For particulars, address Box No. 4,320 Post-office; state where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—PATENT FOR SUTCLIFFE'S breech-loading cannon; pronounced by eminent military men the safest, most efficient and easily worked breech-loader yet patented in this country or Europe. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY STORE. FOR PARticulars, apply at No. 16 Spruce-st., office of Thompson's Reporter.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, about to enter their new chapel, will hold their closing services at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. S. BOURNE. The chapel will be dedicated on the following Sabbath, of which further notice will be given.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. B. F. GRISWOLD, presiding Elder, will preach on SUNDAY, 5th of June, at 10½ o'clock. Sacrament after morning service. Prayer meeting at 6½; preaching at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. S. C. KELLER. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. RODNEY G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts. On SUNDAY, June 5, the Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach in the Morning at 10½ A. M., and in the Evening at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

A LECTURE ON "CHRISTIAN UNITY, and the Means of its Recovery," will be delivered at the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by *Rev. J. S. DAVENPORT*, on SUNDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The clergy are particularly invited.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Morning sermon—*The Sunday School.* Of the Evening—to be announced in the morning.

UNION HALL—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 23d-st., SUNDAY. Experience Meetings at 10½ and 3 o'clock, where all can tell what they know of their spirit friends communing with them. &c. At 7½ CHAUNCEY BARNES will explain in their presence, by natural laws, the Davenport phenomena.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *the Sorrows of Christ*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject: *Parents Urged to be Christians.*—Gen. vii., 1. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M. Evening at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. EDWARD BRINDLEY, of West Virginia. The public invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. HENRY A. CRANO, of Lambertville, N. J., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3½.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — PROF. MATTISON will preach, as usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Insufficiency of Natural Religion.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening: *Signs, Moral and Political—Their Design and End.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFFERT'S Park, Tompkins and Gates avs. Love feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3, by Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, from London. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, near the grove.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL. D., WILL (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY, in the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., to both of which an earnest invitation is extended to all.

IMPORTANT!—THE MESSENGER WHO, MANY years since, proclaimed this mighty and desolating war, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*What will be the Final Result.* Seats free.

REV. A. H. HEATH WILL PREACH IN the First Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered to all who love Him at the close of the morning service.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH AT the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on SUNDAY next, morning and evening. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening, *The Fear of Punishment as Restraining the Wrong-doer.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAY, 5th inst. Subject, evening, the second of a series of sermons on *The Lord's Prayer.* Seats free.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG will preach in the afternoon.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, of Buffalo, Editor of the *Earnest Christian*, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall corner of Christopher and Hudson sts. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; seats free. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. WM. B. MORROW, Pastor of the Church, will preach, D. V., both morning and evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. [illegible] 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. All interested to hear on a *Future Life and the Coming Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 5th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry; services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. B. OTHEMAN.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 28th-st. *There will be divine service in this Church on SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M.* Sermon by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY.

REV. DR. MAHAN, PROFESSOR IN THE General Theological Seminary, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The evening service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.) Rev. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach on SUNDAY, June 5; MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½.

AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV.—Preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:30 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (NEAR GRAND.)—Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor. Sabbath services: 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. All who will attend public worship are made welcome.

REV. ALEX. H. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, June 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,212, for one hundred shares of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Common Stock, in name of George Manley & Co. Also, Certificate No. 1,264, for two hundred shares Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Common Stock, in name of Lockwood & Co. Also, Certificate No. 611, for one hundred shares Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Preferred Stock, in name of Gammann & Co. Also, lost or mislaid, in same package, $5,000 of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Second Mortgage Bonds, viz.:

Nos. 342 and 343, $500 each, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.
No. 383, $1,000, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.
Nos. 1,375 and 1,381, $500 each, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.
No. 1,115, $500, issued by Wabash and Western Railway Company.

The transfer of said stock and payment of interest on said bonds have been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate said stock or bonds.

Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to GAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,090, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 13, 1863, in the name of Gammann & Co. The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate. Application will be made for a new certificate. The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 26 William-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, A DIAMOND PIN, about two carats, probably during a visit to Greenwood, via Fulton Ferry, Court-st. cars and 5th-av. stage, or on 20th or 21st sts., between 6th-av. and Irving-place. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the pin at office of CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 3.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1864, at one o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed May 21, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 8, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 28, 1864.

[No. 126.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with the following books:

Company Order Books—Army standard.
Company Clothing Books—Army standard.
Company Descriptive Books—Army standard.
Company Morning Report Books—Army standard.
Post Order Books—Army standard.
Post Letter Books—Army standard.
Post Guard Report Books—Army standard.
Regimental Order Books—Army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books—Army standard.
Regimental Index Books—Army standard.
Regimental Order Books—Army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until FRIDAY, the 17th of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery, at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of 100,000 CURRY COMBS.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with the samples, which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be made of birch, beech, or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory were made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 6,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 15th day of July, 1864. They are to be delivered in boxes of 200 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of this article, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgment of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

[No. 127.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned until FRIDAY, June 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with Uniform Coats—Infantry; Uniform Coats—Artillery; Forage Caps.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, June 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, June 18.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On SATURDAY, June 4,
HEALTH AND DISEASE, by DR. W. W. HALL, Editor of *Hall's Journal of Health.* 12 mo. $1 25.
Also, a new edition of DR. HALL ON SLEEP. 12 mo. $1 25.
WIDDLETON, Publisher, No. 17 Mercer-st., New-York.
For sale by all booksellers, and sent post-paid on receipt of price, by publisher.
Country trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO.

MILLER'S ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY. PART I.—Chemical Physics. Containing Preliminary Views of Chemical Affinity—Laws of Combination—Weights and Measures—Specific Gravity—On some variation of Molecular Force—Light—Heat—Electricity and Magnetism. 1 vol., 8vo., 850 pages, with complete index, $3 50.

"Prof. Miller's work is, beyond all comparison, the best in the English language, and we may add, the best in any language, for the general purposes of the higher student of chemical philosophy."—*Silliman's Journal.*

Published and for sale by JOHN WILEY, No. 535 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The splendid Summer number now ready, with seven full-size patterns and plates, and other brilliant novelties. Music, fashion-plates, braid embroidery and valuable information. Ladies, do not fail to see the valuable Summer number now ready. Published at No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 cents.

GEN. GRANT'S COURSE IS DISTINCTLY laid down in SCHONBERG'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN MAP, 1864, which is artistic in style, and full and accurate in detail, and is the largest scale and best map published. Colored in outline or in counties. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted for this and other works. Address SCHONBERG & CO., No. 4 Platt-st., New-York.

RICHMOND.—TO SHOW THE MOVEMENTS of the contending armies in Virginia, our map is acknowledged to be the best. Price 50 cents. E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for eight or ten weeks, after the first of July, in one of the finest and most healthy locations, within two hours ride of New-York City by N. H. & N. Y. R. R.; terms $10 per week; references exchanged. Address TOWN, Box No. 103 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE—Two miles south from Long Branch, N. J. Good bathing; first-class table, fruits, vegetables, milk, &c., in abundance. Address E. W., Box No. 326 Newark Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY CAN BE OBtained in the most salubrious section of the State, and in a very beautiful location, with first-class accommodations by applying to Mrs. M. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, nurse, and three children, and partial board for three gentlemen, at a short distance from the City; Long Branch preferred. Address BAKER, Box No. 2,286 Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT TARRYTOWN, in a private family, by application to WL. VERMILYA, at the freight office of Smith's line of steamers, foot of Harrison-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A gentleman and wife; easy of access to the City, and near the water. Address, with terms, accommodations, &c., K., Box No. 359 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY AT AUCTION, OR SALE.

BY ORDER OF CESAR H. STEVENS, Referee, SATURDAY, June 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Harlem Railroad Depot, New-Haven, a most attractive country-seat, situated on the Sound, and about two miles from Harlem Bridge, and adjoining the residence of the late B. M. Whitlock. The grounds, consisting of about 13 acres, are tastefully and appropriately laid out. The shore line is about 700 feet, with water grant in front from the State, and a substantial stone dock. The mansion, which commands a fine view, is a two-story and attic double house, in beautiful order, with all the improvements and conveniences of the finest City residence. The stables are ample, and all the outbuildings are first-class. In point of accessibility, style, comfort and prospective value, (being on the line of 138th-st., New-York,) this is regarded as one of the most desirable places near the market.

N. B.—Sale positive, under a foreclosure of mortgage for about $25,000.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place containing 13 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high; has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well *stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery*, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 5 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 35 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

YONKERS—(Beechwood.)—The late residence of William T. Coleman. House, and 7 acres handsomely laid out.

YONKERS—on Valentine Hill. Handsome house and 20 acres, with beautiful and extended views; ground high and healthy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD FAMILY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson at Rhinebeck, known on map of the river as Clifton Point, three hours from New-York by rail, one of the most beautiful and attractive country seats on the Hudson, containing 77¼ acres, highly cultivated, well underdrained, nearly half mile of river front, good landing, deep water, and water grant whole front to channel, affording one of the best situations on the river for an ice establishment; mansion large, thoroughly built, built of best materials, mostly new, large piazza, 16x120; views of the river extensive, mountain scenery imposing, lawns and walks beautiful, shade trees in abundance, fruit in great variety, garden unsurpassed, situation eminently healthy. Large part of purchase may remain on mortgage. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES AND lots, all brown-stone fronts:

House corner 51st-st. and Lexington-av., stable attached.
House on 36th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
House on 33d-st., near 5th-av.
House on 37th-st., near 5th-av.
House on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
House on Lexington av., near 29th-st.

Also, a number of other very desirable houses and lots, in good locations.

For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, *with cellar, hen-house, tool-house and other outbuildings*, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. B. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing; 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell-fish and water fowl; 100 acres; boat and bath houses; not feet of lawn; two dwelling houses; the best one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings and premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of E. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 22. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 37 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FLATbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR THE City, only five miles from Fulton Ferry, a beautiful cottage containing 11 rooms in perfect condition, with three acres of garden, full of the choicest fruits, shrubs and flowers, and outbuildings consisting of gardener's house, stables, well, &c., located in a positively healthy neighborhood. Inquire of HENRY JOHNSON, No. 37 Beekman-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the City. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; also barn, with an addition 40x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHeast corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., having a front of about 42 feet on Greenwich and 70 feet on Dey-st. The building is very substantial, has heavy walls, with fire and burglar proof stone vaults, and is very desirable either for a Bank or Insurance Company. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL.—A LARGE and elegant house, built in the most substantial and costly manner, and lately put in order, ready for immediate occupancy. Attached is a fine stable on a full lot. This is a good opportunity to purchase a first-class residence. For particulars and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAATSBURGH, NEAR HYDE Park, 85 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River, a very good place suitable for Summer boarding-house, hotel or private residence. House nearly new, containing over 20 rooms; piazzas on three sides, all necessary outbuildings, good water, &c., five minutes from depot. Price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE acres of land, on the place is a good barn and other outbuildings, with a good well of water, belonging to the estate of *Peter Edwards deceased*, situate on the Wood New Road, in the town of Westfield, Staten Island, about one mile from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily. For further particulars inquire of MRS. EDWARDS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—46 acres of choice land, large and modern house, with nursery, outbuildings, stock and crops; delightfully situated between Orange and Summit, N. J., also, a splendid pair of black ponies, 14½ hands high. For particulars, inquire at TAYLOR'S carriage repository, No. 35 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

A CHEAP PLACE FOR $3,000, WORTH $4,000.—Cottage, coach and boat houses, all in good repair, with nearly one-half acre of land, well shaded and fruited; garden made; terms easy; within one hour's ride of City. Apply to O. P. PELL, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—OR, IF APPLIED FOR soon, to rent for the Summer, furnished, situated on the Hudson River, 28 miles from New-York; 15 minutes walk from the depot of Hudson River Railroad, containing 4 acres, with an abundance of fruit of all descriptions; pleasantly located; terms easy. Apply to A. PRICE, on the premises, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., one mile from three depots, located between Mount Vernon and Bronxville, about 100 acres; would sell the whole or in parts. Inquire on the premises. R. ODELL.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, near 8th-av., an elegant brown-stone four-story house in fine order. House 24x55 feet. Will be sold with or without furniture. Price $22,000 or $25,000. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—COTtage house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, all kinds of fruits, with eleven acres of good land; four miles to Williamsburgh, three minutes' walk to depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE on accommodating terms, Inglewood Farm, Peekskill, 100 acres, in a beautiful situation; fine trees and prospect; brick house. Also, 16 acres at Bay Ridge. Apply to G. MEELE, No. 180 Water-st.

A FINE HOUSE FOR SALE—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 10 East 35th-st., between Madison and Park avenues, now finishing, with the latest improvements and best workmanship. Inquire at No. 124 Warren-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND TEN ACRES of land, situated on the plank-road, 6 miles from Jersey City, 1½ from Bergen Point and Bladen, on the Newark Bay. For particulars inquire on the premises. JACOB A. VAN HORN.

TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT—FOUR houses near the City Hall, for sale at great bargains. They now pay 10 per cent. over all expenses. Price $28,000 for the four. S. COCHCROFT, No. 188 Broadway.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address R. J. APINE, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites. Warranted; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ONE PHILIP BRADY, who landed at Castle Garden from the ship *Jeremiah Thompson* on Friday, May 27. Address THEODORE F. PIERSON, Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—FOUR new three-story and basement brick houses, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park. An iron fence around the Park is contracted for by the city. They have all modern conveniences, including bath-rooms, and will be let only to private families. Apply to Mr. VOORHEES on premises, or to owner's office, No. 5 (over) Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; salt water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms, is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address S., Box No. 4,512 New-York P. O.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Morristown, N. J., consisting of a large modern house, partly furnished, gas, water, &c.; 9 acres of land, laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit, garden made, and ice-house filled; location near depot. S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE just built, situated in the Village of Long Branch, New-Jersey; containing 9 rooms; $180 for the season. Inquire of or address ROBERT E. SMITH, Nos. 12 and 14 Fulton Market, or of GILBERT WHITE, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWburgh, on the Hudson River; house contains ten rooms, plenty of fruit, garden, &c.; within two hours' ride of the City. Apply to L. G. WARD, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT BERGEN Point, New-Jersey, a two story house, with extension; a few minutes' walk from the landing; steamboats go from Pier No. 2 North River in 35 minutes. Apply at No. 19 South-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A PLOT of ground northeast corner of 5th-av. and 32d-st., suitable for a cool-yard. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE, ONE ROOM, CELLAR AND stable, at a cheap rent, occupied as a grocery and liquor place 1863; stock for sale. No. 16 Minetta-lane. J. SCHEEPER.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN HASTings-upon-Hudson, pleasantly situated. Agent at depot will describe location.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $8, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 6 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the usual Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Nervous Treatment than all others combined. [illegible] *Save and at less expense than any other* [illegible] Those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance may be cured at home [illegible] treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure [illegible] by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 6 Franklin-st. Cure sent by writing.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. [illegible] [illegible] and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some critical patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A two-cent stamp will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—[illegible] EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide [illegible] nearly 100 anatomical illustrations, upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's [illegible] Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, German de Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 14 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, which will restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 1,224 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying secret habit? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 41 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 41 Franklin-st., N. Y.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 25 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $35; Platina, $35; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

J. W. CRANE, M. D., DENTIST, (FORMERLY of Bond-st.,) removed to No. 116 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have extracted teeth daily for one year by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, without a single instance of failure or unpleasant effects. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 72 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near the corner of 4th-av.—A suite of apartments on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with bath and closet attached. Also, other rooms for gentlemen without board.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, without meals; location desirable. Apply at No. 39 10th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also single rooms, pleasantly situated and neatly furnished, with all modern improvements. Dinner at 6. No. 24 West 29th-st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE OR two furnished rooms (without board) to let to gentlemen. Apply at No. 73 Stuyvesant-st., before 8 or after 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 128 East 23d-st. Location good. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A GENtleman, at No. 3 East 21st-st. Reference exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell this day, SATURDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
$20,000 New-York County 6 per cent. Stock, 1867.
$3,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds.

Shares.	Shares.
40 Kings County Ins. Co.	40 Nassau Bank.
25 Hamilton Ins. Co.	20 East River Ins. Co.
20 North River Ins. Co.	20 Neptune Marine Ins.
1 Knickerbocker Stage.	50 Niagara Ins. Co.
100 Metropolitan Gas.	50 Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
34 National Bank.	

1,000 LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—and valuable water front, for sale at auction, June 6, at 12 M., at the City Hall, in Brooklyn. For maps and particulars inquire of MILLER & GUFFIN, Attorneys, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York; ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st.; and WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esq., referee, No. 32 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, [illegible] STORE NO. [illegible] WATER-ST., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR, consisting of EIGHTY BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples of cotton at the office of BENNETT & BROWN, No. 110 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

JUNE 6 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

Catalogue of the entire library of Andrew Wight, of Philadelphia, specially rich in rare books relating to America, comprising general, State and local history, State papers, &c.; a very select series of large paper and early printed books, including over two hundred by Benjamin Franklin and other early American printers; also a superb collection of books in general literature, bibliography and the fine arts, mostly in the finest possible condition, many uncut, the whole of which will be sold by auction at the trade sale rooms, No. 498 Broadway, New-York, by

J. E. COOLEY, GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

On MONDAY, June 6, 1864, and following days, commencing each day at 4 o'clock P. M. The books will be on view on Tuesday, May 31, and gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders attended to by the auctioneers. For priced catalogues, [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECOND SPECIAL AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

A LARGE LOT OF RAGS, OLD IRON, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 6, 1864, at No. 11 King-street, Alexandria, Va.

This sale embraces over 80,000 POUNDS OF RAGS, and ten tons mixed (mostly wrought) iron. Also, a large lot of miscellaneous goods, such as canned fruits, meats and oysters, pickles, candles, jellies, essences, sardines, cakes, concentrated milk, cheese, &c., &c. Terms Cash, in Government funds.

H. A. RISLEY, Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dep't.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TWO DESIRABLE LOTS ON FORTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York—West 49th-st.—The two desirable lots on the north side of 49th-st., 300 feet west of 6th-av., each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 5 inches in depth. Street is sewered and paved; lot free and clear.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

N. Y. COUNTY SIX PER CENT. STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close an unsettled interest:
$20,000 N. Y. County six per cent. stock of 1867.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in other estates:

The elegant country residence, formerly owned and occupied by the late Samuel P. Ayres, situated about ¾ of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., with 12 acres of fine land.

The house is two-story, frame, about 30x45, with large extension, beautifully situated. There is a large garden, greenhouse, gardener's house, carriage-house and stable. The whole property is in perfect order.

HARLEM LOTS.—Three lots, west side of 5th-av., southwest corner of 122d-st., 30x100.

One lot on rear of the above, south side of 122d-st., 25 feet by 100 feet 11 inches.

Also, at the same time and place:

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The very valuable corner lot, southeast corner of Fort Green-place and Lafayette-av., [illegible]. Has large court-yard and party wall.

A very desirable country residence at New-Rochelle, four minutes from the depot. The dwelling is modern and first-class; has ranges and furnaces, gas and all the improvements. There is five acres of fine land, plenty of shade, carriage-house, barn, and more than 150 fruit trees of different kinds.

The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 28 [illegible]-st., New-York, 18x54, lot 18x99 feet 9 inches.

A neat place at Rosedale, Westchester Co., with 7 acres of land, three miles from the depot at Mamaroneck, and three from White Plains depot.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 3d, and SATURDAY, 4th of June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil-paintings of the Dutch, German, French, English and American schools, comprising works by the following eminent artists:

Adrien De Brackelier,	Zacharie Noterman,
J. Carrabain,	E. [illegible],
David Col,	M. A. Koek Koek,
H. Savoy,	F. Van Severendonck,
Sydney Cooper,	J. W. Casilear,
A. Schaep,	Van Schen,
Cesolus,	Lilly M. Spencer,
Le Croutz,	Lemmurie,
Varder Warden,	Van Seyen,

and others of celebrity. We would especially invite the attention of the art public to this sale. It comprises some of the finest works of the above artists—all of which are under guarantee of originality, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 4, at 11 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., horses, wagons, harness, &c., a very fine pair of dark bay horses, 15½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, closely matched, fine stylish drivers, can trot together in 3½ minutes, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, or under the saddle, and free from all tricks; sold on account of the owner leaving the City; pair of gray pony-built horses, 15 hands high, 7 years old, of fine style and action, warranted sound in every particular, free from blemish of any kind, well broke to single or double harness, and excellent under the saddle, very stylish and free, and perfectly well used to City driving; sold only for want of use; superior bay coupé horse, [illegible] hands high, kind and gentle in single or double harness and under the saddle, very stylish and of fine action, perfectly sound and reliable in every particular, broke to single and double harness; is an excellent animal; park wagon, [illegible], [illegible] to order by Miner & Stevens; has been but little used; [illegible] every respect; set of double silver-plated mounted harness, made to order by one of the best City makers; has been used but few times; cost $250.

Also, a very fine pair of bay mares, 14½ hands high, six years old, of fine style and action, fine and pleasant drivers, and can trot together in 3½ minutes, warranted sound and kind in every particular, well broken to either single or double harness, and are both fine saddle mares.

Also, Victoria, coupé wagon, in fine order, was built expressly for the present owner by one of our best City manufacturers. Cost $[illegible].

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Liberty-st., a very fine pair of brown horses, 8 and 9 years old, 15½ hands high, long natural tails, sound and kind, sold only for want of use.

Also, a very superior match pair of bay horses, 16 hands high, 7 years old, Morgan stock, warranted perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, and believed to be perfectly sound; quite stylish, and a very desirable pair of family horses—sold only for want of use.

Also, a carman's cart, in good order, with a set of cart harness, saddle, &c.

Also, a very fine pair of dark bay horses, 15½ hands high, very gentle and kind in all harness, and very reliable and healthy; warranted [illegible] and [illegible], only on account of the owner having no further use for them.

Also, a very fine 6-seat phaeton, made to order, and in good condition.

Also, a very good rockaway carriage made by Wood Brothers, with seat for four persons; is in complete order, and well suited for country use.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON PACIFIC AND DEAN STS., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

PACIFIC-STREET.—The four valuable lots on the south side of Pacific-st., 175 feet west of Powers-st., each lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

DEAN-STREET.—The four valuable lots on north side, directly in rear of the above lots, each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of a writ of sale, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in admiralty, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1864, the following described property, to wit: 2,213 bales and 23 bags of cotton, a large lot of bagging, &c., &c., the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

D. S. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.
Springfield, Ill., May 24, 1864.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
F. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST is 30 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars. Is 28 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars. Is 65 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars. Is 65 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars. Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st., viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River, and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:45 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. C. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.	11:05 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:20 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave [illegible] depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, will leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. The ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

SUNDAY BOAT TO NEWBURGH.—The new and elegant steamboat THOMAS CORNELL will leave pier foot of Jay-st. Sunday morning, June 5, at 7 o'clock, and every Sunday thereafter during the season, for Newburgh, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peek's Dock (Haverstraw), West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M. daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY WILL LEAVE pier foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. James M. Drake retiring from active business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The current accounts on the books of J. M. D. & Co. will be placed in the hands of DRAKE BROTHERS, their successors.

JAMES M. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.
New-York, June 1, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of continuing the Stock and Exchange Brokerage business, under the style of DRAKE BROTHERS, as successors of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.

The partnership to commence the 1st of June, 1864, and terminate on the 1st June, 1866.

James M. Drake has contributed FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash, to the common stock as special partner.

The members of the late firm take this opportunity to tender their acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and to solicit for the new firm a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM P. DRAKE,
ALBERT A. DRAKE,
General Partners.
JAMES M. DRAKE,
Special Partner.
New-York, June 1, 1864.

New-York, June 1, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP RICHARD P. CORNWELL, under the name and style of E. H. CORNWELL & SON, for the transaction of the Stock Commission business at No. 24 Pine-st.

E. H. CORNWELL.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, Gold, &c., bought and sold at the Regular Board of Brokers.

E. H. CORNWELL & SON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN R. LINEN and FREDERICK FLEISCHMAN, under the name and style of LINEN & FLEISCHMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, June 1, 1864.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE STEAMER MINNEHAHA will commence on June 1 her trips for the season through Lake George, connecting with the Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers.

The FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at Caldwell, N. Y., will be open for the reception of guests on 1st of May.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River railroad, to check baggage, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, is now open for the reception of guests.

[illegible] J. FISK.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, New-Jersey, is now open. It can accommodate 150 hundred guests. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE TURF.

SPRING RACE MEETING,
PATERSON, N. J.
TUESDAY 7TH, WEDNESDAY 8TH, AND THURSDAY, 9TH OF JUNE.

First Day—PURSE $200, mile heats. THE JERSEY DERBY of $1,000, $50 ent., p. p., 1½ mile dash, 22 entries. POST STAKE of $500, $100 ent., p. p., two mile heats, 5 subs. Second day—THE UNDERWOOD GIFT of $200, mile dash. THE NURSERY STAKES of $200, $100 half ft., 7 entries. PURSE of $450, three mile dash. SELLING RACE of $300, mile and a quarter dash. Third Day—THE SEQUAL STAKES of $500, $100 ent., half ft., two mile dash, 15 entries. POST STAKE, of $500, three mile heats, $100 ent., p. p., 4 subs. PURSE of $[illegible] for beaten horses, mile and a quarter dash.

N. B.—No gambling will be allowed on the course. No liquors sold, and no intoxicated person admitted on the grounds.

Badges entitling the holders to any of the club stands and Quarter Stretches, $5 for the meeting, or $2 for one day.

Ladies' tickets to Club Stand, (sold only to members and badge holders,) $1 each day.

Visitors can reach the course by Erie Railway trains foot of Chambers-st. The EXTRA train, at 11:45 A. M., runs direct to the course, returning immediately after the races each day.

R. S. CHISWELL, Secretary,
No. 111 Main-st., Paterson.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. DUCHESNE,
From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin	725 F.
Second Cabin	450 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin	$135
Second Cabin	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,300	
LOUISIANA	3,100	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 46, East River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, June 4.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $65 in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the post-office.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $[illegible]. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	June 4
ETNA	Saturday	June 11
EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
First Cabin to London	[illegible]	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	[illegible]	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on TUESDAY, May 31, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of goods per steamship BELLONA, which vessel sailed from London, March 26, for New-York, (via Havre,) and was towed back to London in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped per steamer ATALANTA, just arrived at this port.

Consignees are requested (in order to avoid expense of discharging under general order) to call at the office of the undersigned immediately, with their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 42 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK; also a large side-wheel steamboat with saloons, and other boats, and groves such as desired. Excursion office, No. [illegible] West-st., corner Barclay.

H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—A LARGE side-wheel steamer, with saloons; also, the new and splendid decked barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, and the new and splendid grove near Chelsea, Staten Island. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of the barges, foot of Morton-st.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vestry-st.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, HENRY CLAY stock, fifteen and three-quarter hands high, fine tail, of great endurance and power; travels in less than three minutes, and, although very spirited, is perfectly safe and reliable in every way. Call at ALFRED ABRAMS, No. 130 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF BAY matched mares as go on Central Park, 15½ hands high, sound in every respect; worth $1,000; sold as the owner's family has gone to the country. Inquire for R. W. SMITH, No. 21 [illegible], at King's Livery Stable, between Madison and 4th avs.

BLACK HAWKS.—ONE PAIR, WELL MATCHED, of style and beauty unsurpassed, very speedy, sound and kind, jet black, with beautiful long tails and manes. May be seen at [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7:45; CONCLUDES 10:45.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT
of the celebrated lyric artiste,
MLLE. VESTVALI,
who has won the highest encomiums for her most successful delineation of
ANGELO,
with the songs of "You are the Star" (words by S. R. Fiske, Esq.) and "Bravo Mason,"
IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA IN FIVE TABLEAUX, ENTITLED
BEL DEMONIO.
Pronounced by
DENSELY-CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, AND THE PRESS GENERALLY,
A SUPERB AND PERFECT PRODUCTION,
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS NEW COSTUMES,
NOVEL MECHANISM,
RICH FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
COMPLETE GRAND BALLET.
Original Music under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth,
GRAND TABLEAUX,
with auxiliary aid numbering over
TWO HUNDRED PERSONS,
and the following talented artists:
Messrs. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, J. P. Harsen, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. H. Holmes; Misses Rose Eytinge, Mary Wells, Skerrett, Moore; Mlle. Katarina, Ella, Kruser, Rosina, &c., &c.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LORD DUNDREARY
AND BROTHER SAM
AT HOME TO-NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn.
THIS EVENING
The highly successful comic play entitled the
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
Received nightly with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as PAUL THE PET.
After which
EASY SHAVING.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as NINETTE,
THE PRETTY BARBER OF ISLINGTON,
supported by
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 6,
after months of careful preparation, the grand Romantic and Spectacular Drama, entitled
ALADDIN,
in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and the entire company appear.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commences at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

F. S. CHANFRAU
impersonates both
LORD DUNDREARY AND BROTHER SAM,
although a majority of the audience think it impossible.

TO SCIENTIFIC MEN.—GREAT DISCOVERY, what the great Buffon, the French naturalist, condemned; every kind of snake carrying legs, can be seen at No. 46 Thompson-st., N. Y., in the basement. Inquire for PETER AUDOIN, the French grinder, the discoverer.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FOR LAST TIME! LAST TIME! LAST TIME!
SATURDAY, JUNE 4,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock,
THE SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
BY DION BOUCICAULT,
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
With new and elegant scenery, costumes and properties. Characters by Messrs. [illegible], Hadaway and [illegible], Mrs. Prior, Miss Alford and the entire company.
ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LAVISHLY BESTOWED UPON
THE BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTINE.
MLLE. ERNESTINE.
MLLE. ERNESTINE.
Who appears every afternoon and evening
IN NEW AND CHARMING DANCES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER
BETWEEN THE ACTS.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening,
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN.
THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by
PROFESSOR LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS.
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
THREE FOUR POUND BROOK TROUT.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S! HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
(Over in time for the music at Central Park.)

HELLER	Mystifies.	HELLER
HELLER	Jokes.	HELLER
HELLER	Plays the Piano.	HELLER
HELLER	Performs Illusions.	HELLER
HELLER	Executes Piano-forte Solos.	HELLER
HELLER	Perpetrates Puns.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Always at Home.	HELLER
HELLER	Cannot be Found Out.	HELLER

Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.
Box-office open from 10 till 4. Seats should be secured beforehand.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

CINDERELLA	Last day	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Mrs. H. Holman's,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	No. 720 Broadway,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Academy of Music,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	opposite the New-York	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Hotel.	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	MATINEE	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	this afternoon	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at 3 o'clock.	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Afternoons,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at 2 o'clock.	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Every evening,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at 8 o'clock.	CINDERELLA

STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
NEW AND BRILLIANT
PROGRAMMES,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
STATUARY,
LOCAL VIEWS AND
STARTLING MOONLIGHT EFFECTS.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family Tickets, admitting six, One Dollar.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS LOTTA,
STAR OF THE PACIFIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1864,
OUR JEMMY.
OUR JEMMY ..... Miss LOTTA.
Miss LOTTA as TOTTY, in Song and Dance,
THE MAID OF MUNSTER.

F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his great impersonation of
BROTHER SAM,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE TO NIGHT.

THE RAPID CHANGES OF
COSTUME, VOICE, AND APPEARANCE,
achieved by CHANFRAU as DUNDREARY and SAM, makes one doubt his own sense of vision.

WINTER GARDEN.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
TWO HOURS OF LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.
Brilliant success of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who appear every night in Byron's celebrated burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
which is now drawing crowds as great as that gathered to "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and has been pronounced by the leading journals
THE PERFECTION OF BURLESQUE.
Fra Diavolo, alias the Marquis of Centre Naples ..... Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Beppo, a particularly heavy ruffian, not troubled with the faintest [illegible] of a conscience, and [illegible] the bass voice peculiar to melo-dramatic brigands ..... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Supported by Messrs. Vining Bowers, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, [illegible], Daly, Dennison, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Floyd.
MUSIC INCIDENTAL.
Opening Chorus, "Faust," ..... Lorenzo, Matteo and Carbineers.
Descriptive Song and Chorus, "There's a [illegible] who lives" ..... Lorenzo and Chorus
Aria, "I'm in a dreadful state of mind" ..... Zerlina
Drinking Song, from Puritan's Daughter ..... Fra Diavolo
Duet, "On yonder rock reclining" ..... Fra Diavolo and Zerlina
Song, "Ah Key-Lay" ..... Giacomo
Song, "Gentle Zerlina" ..... Zerlina
Concerted Piece, "Roopen de doodle doo" ..... Zerlina, Diavolo, Beppo
Grand Chorus, "La Kermesse," Faust
Song, "Dark girl dressed in blue" ..... Fra Diavolo
Song, "Let me kiss him Yankee Doodle" ..... Lorenzo
Finale—U. S. G. ..... Everybody
The performances will commence with
THRICE MARRIED.
Mrs. FLORENCE as...Carlotta, a Bal Masque Costumer. With songs—"Captain with his Whiskers" and "Young Recruit," and assuming the character of VICTORINE, LE PAGE, an Opera Singer, with FRENCH SONG, "Les Yeux," and GERMAN SONG, "Die Fodern" [illegible].
SENORA PEREA NENA,
A Spanish Dancer, with Spanish Dance,
LA SAQUADILLO.
And MASTER GUSTAVUS VOSA DE VERE,
a Cadet of the Polytechnic School of Zouave.
Mr. FLORENCE ..... as ..... VIVIAN RIPPLE
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
FOURTH NIGHT
of the entirely original drama, of novel construction and peculiar effects, in three acts, written by G. H. Lewes, Esq., entitled
CAPTAIN BLAND,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, incidental music, dance and excellent cast.
Captain Bland ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Peter Perkins, a lawyer ..... Mr. Young
The Earl of Chillingham ..... Mr. Daly
Surly Joe ..... Mr. Norton
Lieutenant Blake ..... Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Bluster ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Margaret Leigh ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
[illegible] ..... Miss Mary Barrett
MONDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
TUESDAY—Last time this season,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
THURSDAY—(First time this season)—ERNESTINE, and A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
FRIDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and RURAL FELICITY.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LATE WALLACK'S.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
second week
of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who has achieved the most
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS
in his original impersonation of
BROTHER SAM,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S highly successful comedy, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME,
Which is nightly received with
UNCONTROLLABLE MIRTH
and the most
LAVISH APPLAUSE.
It will be repeated
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
Lord Dundreary and Brother Sam ..... Mr. Chanfrau

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.
MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE PHENOMENA!
Far surpassing the most brilliant productions of modern magicians, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, and continuing every evening until further notice. Heller, Simmons, and others claiming to produce like demonstrations will be totally eclipsed by
TWO YOUNG LADIES,
A SISTER OF THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS,
and
MRS. LAMB.
The entertainments given in their presence will
CONFOUND THE WISEST OF MAN,
and far surpass all previous wonders offered to the citizens of New-York.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8½. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Reserved seats, without extra charge, at the office of the institute, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. G. S. LACEY, Manager.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE,
has been pronounced a
GREAT SUCCESS.

MEETINGS.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE TO GRANT.
MASS ASSEMBLAGE

Of loyal citizens, without distinction of party, at UNION SQUARE, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All citizens who desire to maintain the Union cause, to support the National Government, to stimulate recruiting for the Union armies, and also to render grateful acknowledgments for services on many a battle-field, for glorious victories achieved, and for protection given, under Providence, to the life of the nation, by

LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT,

are invited to give the benefit of their presence and influence to objects so deeply interesting to the country.

Many distinguished speakers will take part in the proceedings, whose names will be published hereafter.

Fireworks will be displayed during the evening, and it is expected that many private residences and public buildings on the Square will be illuminated. Should the weather prove inclement, the meeting will be held on Monday, or the next fair day thereafter.

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

JAMES WADSWORTH,	FREDK. A. CONKLING,
CHARLES P. DALY,	HAL. C. BRADY,
R. H. McCURDY,	R. D. LATHROP,
HENRY CLEWS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
M. S. BRENNAN,	WM. E. DODGE,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE,	WM. BELLOMAN,
W. M. VERMILYE,	ELIJAH F. PURDY,
HENRY E. CLARKE,	JOHN H. WHITE,
SMITH ELY, JR.,	CHAS. G. CORNELL,
WM. W. CLARK,	EDWARD P. COWLES,

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Secretary.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF SUPERIOR MODEL and speed, 35 feet by 13½ feet; fine roomy cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience, with berths for six persons, newly painted throughout; she is now ready for a cruise. Apply to Capt. WILLIAMS, on board the *Flower*, now lying off the Hoboken Baths, Hoboken, where the yacht can be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, with undoubted references, in City or country, as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; knows the care of children well; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman, in City or country, as cook and laundress, or as general servant; no objection to do chamberwork and washing, or waiting. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or chambermaid, in City or country, by a young woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to wait on a lady and do sewing. Call at No. 183 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 21 West 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS FIRST-class coachman, with the best of references. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 8 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to a place for the Summer. Good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who understands the care of gas-houses. Address J. F. G., Box No. 211 Times Office, for 3 days; none but those who want a gardener need apply.

UN FRANCAIS INGENIEUR MECANICIEN d'un âge respectable, désire être employé dans une usine fabrique, ou tout autre établissement quelconque soit pour diriger, une machine à vapeur, ou faire exécuter les travaux de l'établissement. Ayant été employé 20 ans, (à Paris, France.) Bons certificats. S'adresser à Mr. A. Morisre, No. 119 West 24th-st., N. Y.

MERCANTILE HOUSES.—A YOUNG MAN desires a position in a mercantile house; has a theoretical knowledge of business, and would need but little practice to become serviceable; is a good penman; salary to be determined upon merits. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 136 Times Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EXPERIENCED accountant, would take the whole or partial charge of a set of books of a house in liquidation, or where a permanent book-keeper is not required. Address L., Box No. 1,343 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, MIDDLE-AGED single; English or Scotch; must understand his business thoroughly; will be required to take charge of a cow and the poultry. Apply with good references at No. 63 Cedar-st.

WANTED—TWO DOMESTICS, TO DO GENERAL housework, one to cook and one to assist in washing. Call for two days, from 10 o'clock to 2 P. M., at No. 278 West 20th-st. Good reference required.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A SMART and steady errand boy. Address L., Box No. 141 Times Office, with reference and specimen of handwriting.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS OF THE RIGHT kind, with moderate capital, to sell the Brooklyn Gas Regulator. Office of the company, No. 449 Broadway.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS MOULDERS. Apply to E. H. WARDEN, Bath Iron Foundry, Bath, Maine.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 29 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

SILK—WANTED, TWO RIBBON WEAVERS TO work on ribbon-tissue. Apply to W. C. [illegible] & CO., No. 34 Reade-st.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by

NADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 237 Washington-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and Waugh's celebrated Nonpareil Torpedoes, sold wholesale at his up-town depot, Nos. 300 and 302 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., New-York.

DEPOT EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS, LANTERNS, FLAGS, &c. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, removed to No. 4 Dey-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, in black ink. Sure Swift and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Liberty-st. and by the stationers generally. JESSE & [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.)

Rector, Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, M. A.

The present session terminates 29th June. The next school year begins 14th September.

Parents desiring superior advantages for their children are invited to visit the institution.

Trains of the Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 7:25 A. M.; reach Riverdale at 8:25 A. M.

Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 12:25 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 1 P. M.

Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 3:45 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 4:25 P. M.

Returning, leave Riverdale at 10:41 A. M., 2:40 P. M., 6:24 P. M.

Circulars may be had of the Rector, or of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Hanover-st., New-York, or of Henry P. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes will begin with the Seniors on MONDAY, June 6, at 9½ A. M., ending for that class on SATURDAY, 11th.

The examination of the other classes will occupy the week from MONDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 18th, both inclusive.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY, 23d, and on SATURDAY, 24th June, beginning at 9½ A. M.

Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 10 A. M.

Regents of University, Trustees and Alumni of College, and all others interested in education, are invited to attend.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Summer session begins MONDAY, April 18, 1864. Circulars may be had at Appleton's, No. 443, Westerman's, No. 440, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, English, French (spoken) and Latin, desires a re-engagement, as resident teacher in a family in the City or country. References given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,534 New-York Post-office.

AT BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART Academy, No. 323 Broadway, pupils are thoroughly prepared for the counting-house. Drawing with pencil or crayon, landscape or figure. Painting in oil and water colors taught.

A TUTOR FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, experienced in teaching, and qualified to teach Latin, Greek, Hebrew, music or any of the sciences, can be obtained by addressing INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 175 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, FOR NEXT SESSION, Gentleman for mathematics, Kentucky, $[illegible]; West Indies, maths. & mil. drill; Illinois, West Point Graduate; New-England, salary liberal; English and vocal music, Iowa; N. England Graduate, near City; classics, Penn.; classics, N. England; tutor for maths.; classics & French, City; Prof. music, on Hudson—also one for Kentucky; English & Book-keeping, Penn. Following Female Teachers wanted: Piano & singing, California, salaries liberal; English, French, drawing & piano for Delaware family; Latin, French & German, Ohio; piano & singing, Ohio; English, music & drawing, Penna. family; English, French, drawing & painting in seminary, Penn.; Episcopalian lady for important position in seminary—she must speak French & be experienced; French lady for City. Autumn demand for teachers of classics, maths., mil. drill, music, French and drawing will be brisk. All who expect to want positions should send early for "Application Form."

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—F. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 430 Broome, 4 doors E. of Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION TO INSTRUCT IN THE higher English branches, French, Latin and music, is solicited by an experienced, competent and refined lady teacher. In default of obtaining the above, the advertiser would accept the office of visiting governess, or would take an engagement to a lady. References exchanged. Address for one week H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE of Saxony, a situation as governess in a family, able to teach German and music, instrumental and vocal; or, as a travelling companion to a lady or ladies. To be seen or addressed for a week or ten days at No. 12 East [illegible]-st., New-York, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PRACTICAL TEACHER, of ten years' experience, wants to buy, rent or become partner in a boys' boarding-school already established. Address, with particulars, (confidential,) REX, Box No. 176 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WALTER MEAD and Cornelia Mead his wife, Daniel Ayres, James Thomborn, The Island City Bank, William G. Rule, William H. Hall, David E. Brown, John C. White, Samuel E. Kelly, Alfred Smithers, Frederick Tyler, George P. Tyler, O. Nichols Beach, Jonathan K. Herrick, Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Richard Taylor, Administrator of Edward Payne, deceased; Peter Morris, Jonas Bartlett, The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., Nathaniel E. Darrell, Nehemiah P. Anderson, Stephen H. Knapp, William Mayo, Patrick L. Rogers, Aaron Raymond, John A. Abercomb, Moses Beveland, Jacob Strang, Benjamin Frye, Mary Ann Johnson, wife, Sarah Jane Johnson, and James Edwin Johnson, devisees of James W. Johnson, deceased.—Summons for Relief.—(L. S. U. S. Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp cancelled.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 24, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 88 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WATERS BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise in some cases quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers, that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone, and capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN STRINGS FOR HOT WEATHER, [illegible] Wire.

Musical instruments—every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, at moderate terms. Apply to manufactory of JAS. VAN EPPS, No. 18 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SECOND-HAND PIANO IN GOOD ORDER, for—new scale, Rosewood 7-oct. Piano, $[illegible]; Rosewood carved 7-oct. Pianos, pianoforte, &c., $[illegible]. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Melodeons, $[illegible].

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS, for which cash will be paid. Call at [illegible] BAILEY & CO.'S, No. 603 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York. Importers and manufacturers.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, sugars, syrups, spices, and every other thing used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price only. Wholesale department, No. 260 Greenwich-st. [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

GEN. GRANT'S WRITING ON HIS OWN SITUATION.

A gentleman from the front tells the following good story of Gen. GRANT: A visitor in the army called upon him, one morning, and found the General sitting in his tent smoking and talking to one of his staff officers. The stranger approached the officers and inquired of him as follows: "Gentlemen, if you think Lee and get between him and Richmond, will you not uncover Washington and leave it a prey to the enemy?" Gen. GRANT, throwing a cloud of smoke from his mouth, indifferently replied, "Yes, I reckon so." The stranger, being taken by a reply, propounded question number two: "General do you not think Lee can detach sufficient force from his army to reinforce Beauregard and overwhelm Butler?" "Not a doubt of it," replied the General. Becoming fortified by his success, the stranger propounded question No. 3, as follows: "General, if there is no danger that Jonnson may come up and reinforce Lee, so that the latter will swing round and cut off your communications, and seize your supplies?" "Very likely," was the cool reply of the General, and he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar. The stranger, horrified at the awful fate about to befall Gen. GRANT and his army, made his exit, and hastened to Washington to communicate the news.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee were hard again to-day by delegations of merchants and specu-[illegible] interested in the pending Tariff Bill. With a politeness which no other committee would exercise, they listened for several hours to their plaintive appeals. Although all delegations will be respectfully heard to, it is doubtful whether any representations, or appeals they can make will have any effect on the committee, who are determined that the new Tariff Bill shall produce a revenue commensurate with the expenses of the Government. To-morrow a New-York delegation, representing the silk interests, will have mercy at the hands of the committee.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE JAMES RIVER.

The accounts published yesterday in the correspondence of the Associated Press from Fortress Monroe, of an attack on our gunboats in the James River by a rebel iron-clad, is undoubtedly a hoax. Admiral Lee, in his dispatches dated one day subsequently to the alleged fight, mentions nothing of the kind. It is known to the Navy Department that the rebels have iron-clads, torpedo-rafts and other infernal machines to be sent down against our gunboats. But our naval officers are well prepared for them, and there is no fear of the results.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee, at its session to-day, took up the House bill as amended by the Senate equalizing the pay of soldiers. Most of the Senate amendments were agreed to, including that establishing a new bureau in the War Department, to be called the bureau of Military Justice. The bill provides that the chief of the bureau shall have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General. The committee also agreed to fix the pay of Paymasters' clerks at $2,000 per annum and rations.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK REPORT.

The steamer Report arrived here this afternoon, having left White House at noon yesterday. Personal advices speak up so far since that heavy demonstrating was heard there when they left, indicating that an engagement was in progress.

THE SIXTH CORPS AT WORK.

A civilian who came in from the front, to White House, reported that the Sixth Corps was engaged, having brought an engagement on by a rapid and sudden movement from left to right. Several regiments of negro troops, doubtless a portion of Butler's forces, were being landed at White House when the steamer left. The hospital steamer Connecticut was engaged in taking on wounded that had been brought down from the front, but she had not received a sufficient number to warrant her sailing. The troops were enthusiastic, and felt confident of defeating Lee and marching triumphantly into Richmond.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are arriving here in considerable numbers.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A meeting will soon be called by the Copperhead members of Congress, to discuss the propriety of a change of time, and probably of the place, fixed for the holding of the so-called National Democratic Convention.

CLAIMS FOR PRIZE MONEY.

During the month of May there were settled at the Fourth Auditor's office twenty-six hundred and twenty-eight claims for prize money, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. New lists for distribution, amounting to $772,489, were received during the same time.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following New-York soldiers died in hospital yesterday:

Private Newton, Co. H, 63d New-York.
Corp. Annesley C. Longworth, Co. D, 165th N. Y.
Abel Wait, Co. F, 63 New-York.
Geo. D. Burtis, enlister, Co. I, 84th New-York.
Oliver M. West, Co. K, 2d N. Y., heavy artillery.
Peter Cutler, Co. H, 7th New-York.
John P. Cogan, Co. K, 2d N. Y., heavy art.
Geo. Seymour Harris, Co. F, 8th N. Y., heavy art.
Patrick Connor, Co. E, 84th New-York.
Hugh Lockwood, Co. D, 165th New-York.
Samuel Sisty, Co. H, 44th New-York.
Geo. Winchel, Co. D, 14th N. Y., heavy art.
Chas. Lovett, Co. C, 14th New-York, heavy art.
Herman H. Fowler, Co. E, 77th New-York.
Levi Kinkleiter, Co. G, 2d N. Y., mounted rifles.
Oscar Carey, Co. B, 20th New-York.
Sergeant John G. Ealand, Co. F, 7th New-York, heavy artillery.

PERSONAL.

Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, of the Engineer Corps, left for the front this morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

THE M'DOWELL MILITARY COMMISSION.

The report of the Military Commission, presided over by Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, and charged with the examination into alleged frauds in the Western Department, was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate at this evening's session, in response mainly to resolutions in relation, covering a considerable period of time. The court proceeded to inquire as to what officers were concerned in traffic in cotton or speculation, and under what circumstances. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, in the case of the seizure of the rebel Gen. Pillow, was found guilty of connivance and permission in supplies to contrabands. Though it was not shown specifically how all the supplies were supplied. In the case of Hurlburut and Wilkinson, cotton, it was ascertained on account SMA. The whole matter was fully considered, the amounts thus paid, were received for it while at occasions was paid, premium and currency paid over to the chief. Two hundred and eight bales seized from Mars. Wade, in Arkansas, and sold to Holmes, was afterward purchased at 12½ cents, and the proceeds paid to Mrs. Wade. Maj. H. S. Greene, Maj. McKinney and Lieut. Gillen, of Gen. Grant's staff, it was ascertained, were interested, in the purchase of 181 bales of cotton.

Brig.-Gen. Henry was exonerated from the charge of knowingly returning fifteen negroes to Slavery, but was found to be connected with the traffic in cotton.

Col. Stokes, of the Fortieth regiment, was found to have traded in cotton and to have received silver-ware from Mrs. Cossman, in the Mississippi, who complained that it was not all returned.

Lieut. Kimball, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, stole a diamond pin, which was subsequently returned.

Maj. Warner, Twenty-fourth Missouri, received $500 for furnishing a guard for protecting cotton.

Maj. Hyde, U. Whitney, Assistant Quartermaster, was found interested in cotton in a manner and contrary to the army regulations, and of depositing the proceeds in a private banking institution, in violation of the Treasury of the United States.

Capt. Rowland, of the 20th, ordered to Chicago by Gen. Hahan, was authorized to receive half the net proceeds, and $2,000.

Among others interested in cotton speculations were Col. C. C. Marsh and Capt. Hooker, 6th Illinois; Lieut.-Col. S. N. Wood, 6th Missouri Cavalry (who admitted having made $40,000); Dr. Rozeny, 33d Illinois; Capt. Jerome Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capt. Robert Garman, (half profits on 202 bales, $8,500,) Capt Hayden and Lieut. Wright, 2d Iowa Battery; Lieut. Baxer, 33d Illinois; Lieut. Flint, 10th Missouri Cavalry; and Lieut. Murdock, 19th Ohio Battery.

Pardons were shown to have been granted for cotton trading by Gens. GRANT, CURTIS, BANKS, GORMAN and WASHBURNE; and in the third place, that transportation had been furnished to some extent for private purposes, for which remuneration was not always received.

MONEY WANTED.

In order to secure the greatest possible vigor in the operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents, under brave and skillful generals, upon a vast theatre of operations, expenditures have been increased beyond receipts from the revenue and ordinary subscriptions to the National Loan. Therefore the Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for sealed offers to be received at the department under the act of March 3, 1863, until the hour of Thursday, June 23, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of $75,000,000, bearing an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January each year, and redeemable after the 20th of June 1881. It is required that each offer must be for $50 or $100, or some multiple of one hundred, and must state the sum offered for each $100 in bonds, or for $50, when the offer is for no more than $500. Two per cent. of the principle, excluding the premiums of the whole amount offered, must be deposited with Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated depositories at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any national banking association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Certificates in duplicate of depositors will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certainty to reach Washington not later than the morning of June 16. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered. The coupon and registered bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued, if required. All offers received will be opened on the 16th of June by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective officers, and in case of acceptance on the final payment of installments of bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department. The original deposit will be reckoned in the last installment paid by the successful officers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer, or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 20th; one-third on or before the 24th; and the balance which will include the premium and the original two per cent. deposit; on or before the 30th of June. Interest to the 1st of July on the several deposits, will be paid in coin on the 30th of June, and interest on the bonds will begin July 1, 1864. Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF WASHINGTON.

Capt. J. C. PUTNAM, of the First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Chief of the Military Detectives and Patrols at headquarters of the Military District of Washington, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Capt. HENRY A. SCHEIBE, removed.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, to-day, amounted to $1,200,000.

THE BANK BILL SIGNED.

The National Bank Bill has been signed by the President.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are arriving here in considerable numbers.

REBEL INFERNAL MACHINES.

It is known to the Navy Department that the rebels have iron-clads, torpedo-rafts, and other infernal machines, which they intend to send down the James River against our gunboats. But our naval officers are well prepared for them, and there is no fear of the result.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

NAVY-YARD AT NEW-LONDON.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill establishing a navy yard at New-London, Conn.

PRINTING THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 2,000 extra copies of the National Bank Bill, which is now a law. Adopted.

POTOMAC FERRY COMPANY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to incorporate the Potomac Ferry Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE USE OF LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition setting forth that a great many disasters in our army result from the use of intoxicating drinks, and asking for some remedy from Congress. Laid on the table.

RELIEF FOR THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

The bill to pay the State of Wisconsin five per cent. on the sales of her reserved lands was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, without result.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to amend the act to facilitate commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by telegraph or otherwise, with an amendment.

THE TAX BILL.

The consideration of the Internal Revenue Bill was then resumed as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOWE offered various amendments relative to the machinery of the bill which were adopted. They strike out the second and sixth sections, the latter section providing for the appointment of a Cashier of Internal Revenue at $2,500 per annum. One of the amendments also increases the penalty for sending in a false account, refusing to appear and produce books, &c., upon exhibition thereof of a court, from $1,000 to $100,000 fine, and imprisonment confinement of six months. Any neglect of duty or knowingly false return or valuation by an assessor or assistant assessor, is liable to the same increased penalty.

Various amendments of Mr. HOWE were adopted to the different sections of the bill, the effect of which is to place all the proceeds from the internal revenue directly under the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved the following amendments, which were adopted:

On cigarettes made of tobacco, inclosed in a paper wrapper, valued at not over $7 per 100 packages, and each containing not more than twenty-five cigarettes, $1 per 100 packages.

On cigarettes made wholly of tobacco, and also on those known as cheroots or short sizes, valued in each case at not over $6 per 1,000, $3 per 1,000.

On cigars valued at over $6 and not over $15 per 1,000, $5 per 1,000.

On cigars valued at over $15 and not over $30 per 1,000, $10 per 1,000.

On cigars valued at over $30 and not over $45 per 1,000, $15 per 1,000.

On cigars valued at over $45, $20 per thousand.

The valuation of cigars herein mentioned shall, in all cases, be the value of the cigars exclusive of the tax, and every cigar maker, before making any cigars, shall procure a permit authorizing him to carry on his trade, for which he shall pay fifty cents, and also procure thereon the indorsement of the Assistant Assessor of his district, paying ten cents therefor. Every person making cigars shall keep an account of the cigars made by him, their kind and quality, and for whom and where made, and shall deliver to the Assistant Assessor a sworn account, verified by oath. The penalty for the violation of this act is as the tenth act, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days on any one conviction. The penalty for a false return is $100, with the same imprisonment.

An amendment of Mr. CHANDLER was adopted which raises the tax on chewing tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist and manufactured tobacco of all descriptions from which the stems have been taken from 25 to 40 cents, by a vote of 19 against 14.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted.

Considerable debate ensued upon the motion, pending which the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, (Union,) called up the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of the coin of the United States, and it was passed.

THE TAX BILL.

The consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed, the question being on the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN to reconsider the vote by which the tax on chewing tobacco was raised from 25 to 40 cents.

The motion was carried, and the original question recurring, the tax of 25 cents was retained.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend the Senate's amendment, taxing fine cut tobacco in bulk, packages, paper, &c., 40 cents and insert 35 cents per pound. This was agreed to by 22 to 9.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment increasing the tax on whisky to $1 50 from July to October, 1864, $1 50 from October, 1864, to January, 1865, and to $2 per gallon thereafter.

Mr. WILSON's amendments were rejected by 11 yeas against 31 nays.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved an amendment providing from the 1st day of July, 1864, to the 1st day of July, 1865, the tax on spirits shall be $1, and from that time $1 50.

Mr. HENDRICKS contended that the proposed tax was an onerous and oppressive tax upon the corn-growing regions of the West, where the people were unable to get their grain to market except in the form of whisky.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 10 to 21.

The Senate at 10 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

MILEAGE AND SALARY TO CONTESTANTS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution allowing mileage and salary to Mr. McHENRY, of Kentucky, and Mr. BIRCH, of Missouri, who contested the seats of Messrs. YEAMAN and KNAPP to the House. The House decided the question.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) the resolution was tabled—66 against 60.

INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill creating an additional inspector of steamboats in the Memphis collection district, which was concurred in. It brings the smaller classes of vessels under the steamboat law.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL EXPENDITURES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenditures, the consideration of which was postponed until next Wednesday.

LAND AID TO MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law granting alternate sections of land to Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BRIDE, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked, but failed to obtain consent to introduce a joint resolution for adjournment till Monday, the 13th inst.

THE TARIFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) all general debate on the Tariff was ordered to cease in one minute.

The House went into Committee on that subject.

The following amendments were made:

Molasses, from sugar cane, eight cents instead of twelve cents, per gallon.

All parts of the bill to take effect on the 1st of July, instead of from and after passage.

One of the provisions of the liquor section was amended to read as follows: "That all importations of brandy or spirits, or of wines imported by any name whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine article respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the duty on wood screws, and spoke of a bonus which was thus to be given to a monopoly.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) explained that no higher duty than is at present paid is designated on these articles, and said the patent is near its expiration.

Mr. ALLEN's amendment was rejected.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the duties on wires and iron.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved to reduce bituminous coal and shale to $1 per ton. Disagreed to.

Mr. F. WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, taxing indigo, dye-woods and madder, thirty per centum ad valorem. As the cotton manufacturers use these articles free from tax, he proposed by this motion to add several millions per annum to the revenue.

Mr. MORRILL said this amendment came from a quarter which would strike down every manufacturing interest and should not be adopted.

The amendment was rejected.

The proviso of the wool tax section was amended so as to read, that wool, which shall be increased in value by being scoured or cleansed, shall pay in addition to the duties herein provided, double the amount of such duties.

Mr. BARRETT, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the tariff on tapestry carpets to 45 cents per square yard. Fifty-five, as proposed, will prohibit importations. The manufacture in this country is in the hands of two or three manufacturers.

Mr. MORRILL replied that, up to a recent period, the American manufacturers did not make a dollar. The sum proposed by the bill was about right.

Mr. BARRETT's amendment was rejected.

Amendments were made as follows:

On all manufactures of wool, 24 cents per pound, with 35 per centum ad valorem.

On flannels uncolored, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 16 cents per pound, with 30 per centum ad valorem; valued above 30 cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, printed or plaided, not otherwise provided for, and flannels composed in part of cotton, 24 cents per pound, with 35 per centum ad valorem; on flannels composed in part of silk, 50 per centum ad valorem.

On hats of wool, 24 cents per pound, with 35 per centum ad valorem.

Woolens and worsted yarns, valued at over $1 per pound, 24 cents per pound, with 30 per centum ad valorem.

Ready-made clothing and wearing apparel of every description, wholly or in part of wool, manufactured wholly or in part by fulling or felting, (except hosiery,) 24 cents per pound, with 40 per centum ad valorem.

Balmorals and goods of similar description, 24 cents per pound, with 35 per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures not otherwise provided for, and ladies dress composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, mohair or goats hair, gray or uncolored, not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, with 35 per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value 40 cents, 6 cents per square yard, with 35 per centum ad valorem.

Mr. RICHARD WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a proviso, that no cotton goods in the piece, of any description, whether bleached, printed, unprinted, colored or stained, shall pay a higher rate than equal to 40 per centum ad valorem.

Mr. MORRILL said that Congress has imposed 3 cents per pound on raw or manufactured cotton, and 4 per centum, ad valorem. Our manufacturers have to compete with other countries where there are no such duties. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the duty on unbleached cottons from 2 to 3 cents per square yard, maintaining that the taxes should fall on the wealth and not on the labor of the country.

Mr. MORRILL replied, when the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN, moved to increase the duty on silks and velvets from 40 to 100 per centum ad valorem. Such luxuries should be taxed. If there be silk and velvet looms over New England, we should hear different arguments from the other side. A poor man's shirt was taxed 40 per cent., and yet luxuries were comparatively taxed to a less amount.

Mr. MORRILL expressed his surprise that the gentleman should have thus spoken, considering that he voted to reduce the duty on tapestry carpets used by the wealthy. They had provided a specific duty on some kinds of cotton goods, and on others 35 per centum ad valorem, and as to silk dress goods, 40 per centum ad valorem, being a higher rate than ever before imposed.

The amendment was rejected.

At 4:30 the House took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, and with the proceeds of such sale purchase a more healthy and retired location.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The House proceeded to consider the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Ohio, (Union,) said the Select Committee on the subject had prepared a bill as perfect as could be devised under the circumstances, and it was called for by the best interests of the country.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed the hope that this Congress would have the honor, as well as the credit of passing this bill, in order to relieve so many from bondage. A message of this kind was more needed in this country, where there were so many money speculators, than in the Old World, where changes of trade are less common. In the course of his remarks he mentioned the fact that in 1861 the indebtedness of the Southern States was estimated at three hundred millions of dollars, of which over one hundred and fifty-nine millions were due to New-York, twenty-four millions to Philadelphia, nineteen millions to Baltimore, and seventeen millions to Boston. This had produced bankruptcy which would not otherwise have occurred. The bill now before the House would be beneficial to the creditor and the debtor interest. It would be a stigma on the age if a measure of this character should not be passed. None could afford more relief and satisfaction.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said this was few most important measures ever brought before the House, apart from those immediately connected with the conduct of the war. He was surprised that a bill of seventy pages, and most sweeping in its character, intended to be permanent, and affecting the interest of every man, was attempted to be pressed through this House under the previous question, and when only about seventy minutes had been occupied in its consideration. The gentleman (WARD) had mentioned that the South were indebted to the amount of three hundred millions. He was unwilling that the records, when brought back to the Union, should take advantage of the bill.

Mr. STRAUSBURG, of Ohio, asked whether the colleague had read the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he had.

Mr. SPAULDING was satisfied his colleague had not, because if so he would have seen that every man of the South is cut off from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD declined to be further interrupted by any one who impugned his word.

Mr. SPAULDING—I do.

Mr. GARFIELD resuming, said the Bill should be thoroughly considered and he would not vote for it under present circumstances. He did not believe the condition of the country was such as to require its immediate passage. There never was a time when there was so much prosperity as now.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) spoke of the long time this subject had been before the House. It should not be thrust aside by the mere declarations of a man who was not willing to understand it. The country demanded the passage of the bill. This was a time of apparent prosperity, but at least one hundred thousand men who wanted to take part in trade and the industrial pursuits, cannot now do so, they being bound in the chains of debt, from which the bill designs to relieve them.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) agreed that a Bankrupt Bill should be passed, but at the same time, it ought to be fully considered. He pointed out several practical objections, which ought to be remedied.

THE GOLD SPECULATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the House took up the Senate bill to prohibit speculating transactions in coin and bullion.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a substitute for the first section, and moved the previous question.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said a number of gentlemen on his side were not here, having supposed the consideration of the Tariff Bill would be continued this evening. He moved a call of the House.

The motion was disagreed to, 35 against 62.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved, but the House refused, to adjourn—37 against 71.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill, when

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) at 9:10, moved to adjourn. This was carried, and the House adjourned.

The Great Central Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 3.

The opening ceremonies of the great Central Fair will take place in Logan-square on Tuesday next. President LINCOLN and the Governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, Mayor HENRY, of this city, and other dignitaries, are invited to be present. The exercises will be of the most impressive character.

THE HOLMAN TROUPE.—"Cinderella" is still the card *par excellence*, and Miss SALLIE HOLMAN the chief charm of the performance at the Broadway Academy of Music. In this young prima donna there is no abatement of the many claims which last season gained for her throughout the States so warm a recognition as *Cinderella*. Her conception and rendering of the *rôle* is very pleasing, and she has acquired a thorough mastery of the sources of expression. She has also the gift of protraying passion, and of so deep a kind that it imparts delicacy to her transports and such naturalness to her anguish. If her age is as much as eighteen, her appearance does not suggest more than fifteen, giving to her a very *naïve* and *gracieuse* person, and radiant complexion. To-night is the last of "Cinderella," and there is a matinee at 3 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSION.—The steamer *Aurora*, Capt. AS-BURY SMITH, leaves foot of Jay-street, for Peekskill and intermediate landings to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock.

Arrivals in the City.

Lord A. Cecil, Rifle Brigade; Baron Jansmond, Canada; Alderman Dakin, and party, of the Grand Trunk Railway; Capt. Cook, steamer *Aurora*; Lieuts. Berthwell and S. G. Redcrat, of R. R. M.'s Rifles; Count of Colbert and M. Salomi, of Paris, and Count J. et Colbert, French Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Van Allen, of New-Hampshire, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Commodore Sanders, Wm. C. Selden, Sam'l Selden, and Wm. C. Blackwell and wife, United States Navy; Hon. J. G. Scott, Missouri; Hon. J. R. Westbrook, Kingston; Hon. G. A. Bramlette, Westchester; and Hon. Ed. Dickinson, Amherst, Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; W. C. Mackey, W. S. Aury, and W. J. Colladay, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Rice and Capt. Bridgman, England; and J. Otis and Wm. Reynolds, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.—The funeral of Rev. FREDERICK S. WILBY took place from St. Ann's Church, yesterday. The deceased was formerly assistant pastor of this congregation. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, and thence returned to New-York, where he was one of the ministers of Grace Church for a number of years. Failing health necessitated a voyage to Europe. He died in Florence, Italy, on the 20th of January last, and his remains were brought home for interment. The funeral services at the church were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. SMITH, Rev. Dr. DYER, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and Rev. Dr. COAN. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, accompanied by a large concourse of sympathizing friends and relatives. The pall-bearers were Rev. Dr. Price, Rev. Dr. Partridge, Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Mr. Dunn, Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt and Rev. Samuel Clark.

FIRE AT THE ATHENÆUM.—A fire was discovered in the basement of the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by carelessly throwing a quantity of live coals in a place used for depositing ashes. After smouldering for some time, the combustible woodwork caught fire, and was just beginning to burn when the janitor ascertained the fact, and with the aid of neighbors succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

INCREASE OF THE BROOKLYN POLICE FORCE.—At an adjourned meeting of the Common Council last evening, the committee on the subject reported in favor of increasing the police force of the City of Brooklyn by an addition of one hundred men, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1865. The whole force, with this addition, is not to exceed three hundred men. The resolution attached to the report was carried by a vote of 12 ayes to 3 nays. The additional amount of money required to meet this increase is $100,000 per year.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Brooklyn Central Union Club gave a fine entertainment to the Fourteenth Regiment, on Thursday night, at the Mansion House. Every one of the returned veterans were present, and greatly enjoyed themselves. Addresses were made by Messrs. CHEEVER, E. D. GUNNISON, J. M. VAN COTT, Rev. Dr. FARLEY, and the Colonel of the regiment, E. B. FOWLER.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 3.

FLOUR is moderately fair demand. WHEAT firm and moderately active; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 37; Amber Michigan, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 40; Green Bay Club, $1 47. CORN firm, a good inquiry; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2, on arrival, delivered free, at $1 21. OATS firmer, with active demand, at 78c@78½c. BARLEY dull and inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS A shade firmer to New-York: Corn, 15c.; Wheat, 17½c.; Oats, 10c. Lake Imports—2,815 bbls. Flour, 126,544 bushels Wheat, 17,546 bushels Corn, 21,615 bushels Oats. Canal Exports—600 bbls. Flour, 108,200 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; sales at $1 29@$1 29½ for No. 1; and $1 26@$1 26½ for No. 2. CORN steady and declined 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 15@$1 15 for No. 1, and $1 10@$1 11½ for No. 2. OATS firm. HYES—Winter dull and declined 1c.; sales at $1 18@$1 23½. MESS PORK firm at $20@$20. LARD 12½c.@12½c. In good request at $20@$20. LARD 12½c.@12½c. FREIGHTS firm. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bush. Wheat, 122,000 bush. Corn, 16,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bush. Wheat, 149,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 3.

FLOUR better; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 32; Western Spring wanted by millers, shown. CORN better; sales 7,000 bushels old Yellow Illinois, to arrive, $1 05. OATS firm and quiet. PEAS advancing; sales 7,000 bushels Canadian at $1 15, and 2,000 bushels Canadian, at $1 16. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; Flour cts. 0c.; Wheat and Peas 10c.; Oats 6c. to New-York. CANAL REPORT—4,700 bbls. Flour; 108,000 bushels Wheat. No receipts by Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 3.

FLOUR in moderate demand; double Extra, $7 10@$8; single Extra, $6 60@$7. WHEAT active, and buyers buoyant; choice, $1 75@$1 79; ordinary prime, $1 65@$1 75. OATS inactive, at 95c. RYE and BARLEY dull. CORN dull and drooping; choice Yellow, $1 20; prime White, $1 25; Mixed, $1 18. WHISKY firmer; sales at $1 12.

Oil.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, June 3.

There is considerable inquiry for Sperm Oil for export, and $1 85 ⅌ gallon is freely offered. Holders are firm at $1 90 and upward. Sales 600 bbls., for manufacturers, at $1 88 ⅌ gallon, and 140 bbls. do. for export at $1 91. Whale Oil is in request at from $1 16@$1 20. Holders firm at latter price. Sales 700 bbls., for manufacturers, at $1 19 or over, and 300 bbls. on private terms.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	200¼	100	Quick. Mn. Co.		31¾
10,000 do.	200¼	200	Hartford Min.		45¼
200 Erie Railway	111¾	100	do.		45
200 do.	111¾	100	do.		45
200 Hudson Riv. R.	142¾	500	Chic. & N.W.		68
100 do.	142¾	400	do.		68¼
200 Reading R.	136¼	400	do.		68¼
200 do.	136¼	400	do.		68
200 do.	136¼	100	do.		68¼
100 Ill. Cent. R.	127¾	100	C. & N. W. Pref.		79¼
100 M. So. & N. L.	24¾	200	R., F. W. & C.		114¾
100 do.	24¾	200	do.		114¾
100 do.	24¾	200	do.		114¾
100 do.	24¾	100	do.		114¾
100 do.	24¾	100	Chic. Coal		23
100 do.	24¾	200	do.		22¾
100 do.	24¾	200	do.		23
100 Cal. & Chi.	144¾	200	do.		22¾
100 do.	144¾	200	do.		23
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	141¾				

THE GOLDEN BITTERS.—We are not an advocate of stimulants of an alcoholic character; indeed, we deprecate this "daily toddy" idea—this "morning toddy" which we see offered in all sorts of shapes as a "preventive, invigorator, revitalizer, &c. As a rule, all artificial stimulants are dangerous remedies, and must be taken into the system as you would medicury or arsenic, in very small doses. But we have had an opportunity to try the now well-advertised article known as HUNZIKER'S Golden Bitters, and are frank to say where the system needs building up, where a stimulant is required to aid nature in restoring a lost appetite and infusing a vigorous action to the debilitated functions, we can recommend these bitters. HUNZIKER'S Golden Bitters are evidently intended to improve the debilitated human system rather than to tickle the palate, and are therefore a harmless and safe remedy to keep in the house.—*New-York Weekly Day Book.*

(Advertisement.)

FOR 75 CENTS—The January, February, March, April, May, and June numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by return post. To secure the Pictorial Double Number with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, and Psychology, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Druggists and country merchants to his stock of wines and liquors, which he imported expressly for medicinal and private use.

1,000 cases of Waite's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, quarts.
800 cases of plain; late importations.
2,000 cases of old Cognac Brandy, various vintages.
3,000 cases of old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine.
2,000 cases of old Bourbon Whisky, five years old; warranted pure.

The above wines and liquors are offered for sale much below the present cost of importation.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 39 Beaver-st.

(Advertisement.)

"Excellent Head," exclaimed Brown the other day, as he saw a distinguished-looking gentleman pass down the street. "I would give a thousand dollars for a head like that myself." "Not at all," objected his friend Jones, who was much wiser than his companion; "don't you see 'tis the Hat he wears, and not the head, that gives him so distinguished an appearance." Brown looked again, and the distinguished-looking gentleman, at the moment raising his hat to a lady, displayed on the inside of it the trade mark of KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

(Advertisement.)

DIARRHŒA CURED.

EXTRACT OF SWEET GUM

Is the most certain cure for Diarrhœa to use. Prepared only by the Uxbridge Medicine Company, No. 12 Gold-street, New-York, and sold by all Druggists in the United States.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

Condition of Affairs in the Lone Star State.

Vivid Sketch of the Beauties of Rebellion.

How the Southern People Were Betrayed Into Secession.

The Lies by which the Rebel Leaders Retain Power.

——, TEXAS, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was taking and reading your paper till since 1861, when our rebellion cut off all communication with the States. This left us in the most profound ignorance of what was going on there—not simply in the ignorance of a man shut up in prison, to whom nothing comes; but we have been subjected to the most steady and persevering misrepresentations. In all that time I have not seen a single TIMES, nor, with one single exception, any other reliable paper—any one not in the interest of the rebellion. We knew there were misrepresentations; but what was truth we did not know. Any attempt to find out the truth would have cost a man his life—in the cant phrase of the day, made him "look up a tree."

A few weeks ago the Federal troops came on our coast, and captured and drove away our troops. Just now we have received, through them, two New-York and one New-Orleans paper—the Inaugural Message of Gov. SHORT, of Iowa, the letter of President LINCOLN to the Albany Democratic Convention, and his Amnesty Proclamation. This is more reliable information than we have had during all the war before. Can you guess how we feel? No, you cannot. For you were never shut in a dark room for three years, and then had a little light (it seems a flood just now) let in upon you. You were never deprived of all food till your weakened body was about to perish, and then had suddenly thrust upon you a crust and a cup of water, which at the time seemed a full supply. You were never cut off from all sources of reliable information till thought, and hope, and wish, were well nigh dead, and then obtained, almost by stealth, a little trustworthy intelligence. Till you have experienced all this, you cannot tell how we feel. If you are ever in such a case, and then have to say so, (your eye have an abundance of light, and food, and knowledge, under penalty of "looking up a tree," you will understand the matter. Not before.

We are not yet taken. We have as yet no protection. We only hope we shall be conquered and protected. The United States troops are within about forty miles of us, and they seem a long time coming. The Confederate troops are dodging about new outside, and now between us and the Yankees. So we are still in the midst of rebeldom. But there is some light. We have some hope. Nay, we are in an agony of hope if you will allow the expression. Our "enemies," the Yankees, have brought some bread to our starving neighbors. We have had three papers six weeks old, and two pamphlets. We see the day break, we think, and we can hardly resist the impulse to use the same channel as our "enemies" to let out a little of our darkness. To tell the truth, we have become so unused to the pen, that it is difficult to say what we wish. (We think that is it. May be it is the consciousness that we write with a rope around our neck if detected.) If there is any interest to this letter it will be its darkness, not its light.

Perhaps there was never a people more bewitched, beguiled and befooled than we were when we drifted into this rebellion. We have been kept so to an amazing extent. Our editors, (most of them Northern renegades,) our preachers and stump-speakers, inflamed the people with falsehoods of rights violated, constitutions broken, laws disregarded on the one hand, and easy victories on the other; and it is astonishing how easily the pretended secession was made and the war began. President LINCOLN ought to have made the very first class of exceptions, in his Amnesty Proclamation, the editors, preachers and stump-speakers. They were and are more responsible for the beginning and continuance of the rebellion than all others. They led the people into it. They have kept them in it. True, the people's ignorance made it an easy matter; but that does not excuse their persevering misrepresentations. Statements like this (by one since an officer of high rank) were common: "I will give a good bond to drink all the blood shed in a war caused by secession." This is a specimen. And this class is one of the last who should have been pardoned, for they are all of them sinning yet. But let that pass.

I was speaking of the ease with which we drifted into this war. Not a few have found that it is not so easy to get out of as into such a difficulty. In fact, I think all admit, to themselves, at least, that if we were out of this, we would think *a little* before we went into another war. There are others who think we must fight it out, now we are in it; and some cling to it con amore.

In this Texas, we were recovering from the effects of the Mexican war and the demoralization caused by the troops stationed here afterward. We were becoming settled and industrious; schools, Sunday schools and churches were springing up everywhere. Civil law was taking the place of lynch committees. Trade was brisk. Taxes were next to nothing. We were, except our *Slavery*, having a steady and healthful growth. We were greatly encouraged. Our intercourse with the States and with the world was free and abundant.

Now where are we? The entire male population, except boys and old men, are in the war. The ground is left untilled. Manufactories are never had. Our herds of cattle and sheep, once our food, with our horses, all our wealth, are driven off by marauders, or lying dead on our prairies, breeding sickness amongst us. Civil law—we do not know what it means. Every man relies on his six-shooter, or lets his property go without complaint. Schools, preaching, churches, have all been abandoned. The taxes levied by statute would take the largest share of the property. There is not much attempt to collect them now. Providence has united with our "enemies" to complete the desolation. Such a drought as the State has not felt since it was a State, is upon us. Unless we have good Winter rains, we raise no crops. We have had no rains for seven months, and it is now full two months past the planting season. Everything is parched up. The winds, commonly pure and gentle sea breezes, are now almost hurricanes, and from every direction in turn; they cover us with dust and sand, and blight everything that might else grow. This is the cause of the death of our cattle. Hitherto, since the war, we have raised corn, and that, with beef, has been our food. We are now eating the remainder of our last year's corn, and in cases not a few, the beef that dies from starvation, with no present prospect we shall have even these long. To finish the climax, we are devouring each other. If any man wants anything he sees, he takes it without regard to the owner. The officers and soldiers lead the way in this, the people follow. The exceptions are only the few who prefer to maintain their moral integrity, rather than take their neighbors or save their own property. You will think we can hardly stand it much longer in this State, and so some of us think. But if you could see our papers, or hear some of our men talk (and believe them,) you would think we were "in the full tide of successful experiment."

During the war we have been invariably successful. We have beaten the United States armies in every battle everywhere. We have killed more men and taken more prisoners (according to the published reports) than there were inhabitants in the loyal States at the last census. We have taken, and burnt, Washington I don't know how many times. We have driven the Government to Philadelphia, New-York, and to Cincinnati, each in turn, and finally we took the President and Cabinet all prisoners. We have made successful invasions through the Western States, to and including Chicago. Gen. LEE, last Summer, took Gettysburgh, Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, all in a single week. The man came on here in person who went with the army the whole distance, and staid two days after it entered Washington. Don't smile at our geographical knowledge. Our most intelligent men believe all this. And those of us who doubted that an army could move so fast or far, were careful not to say it. England, France and Russia have recognized our independence, and promised us aid several times. Generally the intelligence was official, always certain. Our bonds—Confederate and State—were at a premium in Europe. Money was pressed upon our Government, all and more than it needed. Even in Wall-street our Confederate bonds were worth more than United States bonds. Our soldiers were well fed and clothed, and everywhere (except right here) contented and in the best courage. The slaves (except also here) were a unit, clinging to their masters, and resisting emancipation. When you caught any of them, they ran back as fast as they could, escape from your clutches; our paper currency was as good as gold all over the Confederacy, (except again right here.) Don't think I have exaggerated. This is the uniform, unbroken testimony of our papers, and preachers, and our stump speakers, (now scarcely any left.)

Add to this that the United States were just on the brink of ruin—their debt overwhelming—their currency worthless—the time of service of their soldiers out, and they could not be coaxed or forced into the ranks again—no draft could be enforced—their people very unanimous against the war—and the President only able to exist by the protection of body guards—all of which we are assured is true by the same veracious authority. Why then should we not be in good courage—why not finish up the work, and, in the cant phrase of the day, "gain our liberties?"

A few words as to our actual condition during the war. From having regular and reliable mails, we have none in one half of the State, and only get a letter or newspaper by chance conveyance. This, with verbal rumors, is our only source of information. We know literally nothing of the world outside of us. We have a rumor of trouble in Europe, but of its cause or condition we are ignorant. Till we saw these New-York papers, we knew nothing of the movements in Arkansas, or Louisiana, for the reconstruction of loyal State Governments, nor of the Emancipation movement in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, etc. Such things are not told here. In fact we have learned more from these three papers, about affairs in the United States and abroad, than we have known before during the whole war. It took us more than two months last summer to find out that Vicksburgh was captured. Our papers stoutly denied it, even after the paroled soldiers came home. And to this hour we are told that no boat can pass up or down the river—that they are fired into and sunk. We are determined the river shall be of no benefit to you. Our currency is useless; it will buy nothing. And yet our papers and our patriots tell us, that to make any difference between a paper and a silver dollar, is a crime deserving of punishment or hanging. Public meetings are held, resolutions passed, and committees appointed to compel the passage of the currency at par. We have no manufactories, except one in the Penitentiary. Our clothing is, in good part, of skins, and apparently will be soon that which nature gave us. Till Brownsville was taken by the Yankees, clothing and provisions were introduced by that port, and we could get them at some price. This State and Arkansas were thus in part supplied. But this is all closed, and now we are, as above stated, eating the remainder of the last year's corn crop, and our dead and dying beeves. I have just seen a letter from a neighbor soldier, in which he says: "We have nothing but some corn bread, and beeves that often die when driving into camp, and we are nearly naked from clothing. You ask why I do not desert? I am watched like a thief." I have no doubt this is literally true. I know it is of a good share of the families. These are not exceptional cases, but general, in the army and among the people.

Look now at the following article from our principal State paper, under date of March 20. I send the slip lest you should think I had not copied it exactly. It is the leading editorial of the number, and the whole of it.

From the Daily Telegraph, 20th March.

OUR CONDITION IN TEXAS.

Every day shows an improved tone in the public mind. Every day our people seem to be growing more and more firm and fixed in their determination to make the war their private as well as public business. We hear that crops are mostly planted with this view, that preparations are being made in the army and among the people, with a view to our being independent of foreign supplies, whether of food, of clothing, or arms, or of munitions of war.

We believe we betray no secret, the publication of which will not benefit us, when we state that our military affairs are now, so far as supplies are concerned, in a better condition than ever before. We have some of the best cotton, not only for every soldier now in the ranks but for all that we shall require to aid to them. Our troops are well clad and furnished with camp supplies. We have an abundant surfeit of gunpowder, so much in fact that our storage for more can hardly be found. Gun caps are now on hand in millions, and manufactories are turning out many more. Accumulations of quartermaster's stores have been made at different points, in quantities sufficient for a long time ahead, and the most ample provision is being made for the future.

As of late, in addition to the operations in the Clothing and Equipage Bureau of which we made mention the other day, the organization of large companies with heavy capital is a feature of the times. The Brazos Manufacturing Company has over a million of dollars on its books. The Chappell Hill Company has a large amount. Other companies are equally well founded.

The distribution of cards by the State puts the risk of a lack of clothing out of the question. Everywhere the women are busy preparing not gaiy for Summer clothing, but in many cases getting the cloth made up for the next Winter.

If the war lasts two years longer, it will be the making of us. We shall not only develop the fact that we are self-supporting, but that we can support the heaviest of burdens at the same time.

It only needs to be added that these manufacturing companies exist only in name. That they have no machinery, and can't get any. And their capital is "on their books," if anywhere. It is certainly not in their treasury, nor expected to be there.

The very next number of the *Telegraph*, the only other one that I have seen, gravely announces that the Confederate army has whipped the Yankees all out of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. That Gen. LEE is driving Gen. MEADE into Washington City, and will soon have the city itself. That in one month we shall have San Francisco and all California. That Secretary SEWARD is sick, and gone home to die of chagrin. That the President and Secretary CHASE are so down-spirited as to be really pitiable objects. That it is all the United States can do to keep our troops from overflowing the entire Free States. And that they have given up the idea and the attempt to conquer us. The paper is not at hand or I would send you the slip as above. Said I not truly, I would let out some of our darkness. I am sure if lying were a measure of success, we should be the most abundantly successful people in the world.

I am assured that a very large majority of our people, including the soldiers, would heartily welcome the Yankees to-day, and would show them they do if they were sure of protection. They wish them to come. It is the burden of their thoughts and their hopes. And yet they have so little chance for concert of action, and so fear the minority, they dare not express their wish and hope. I know that many of our men are now under arms and doing soldier's duty who wait and long and pray that they may be conquered speedily. They are almost out of patience that the troops on our coast do not come and take them. Hunger and nakedness and the robberies of the officers of the army are making a revolution almost as rapid as was that at the beginning of the war. President LINCOLN'S Amnesty Proclamation would be hailed by glad hearts were it seen and the people assured of protection at home. Probably not one in four hundred of the people have ever seen it or will see it till conquered. That is not one of the things our papers give us, or name even. They suppose to-day that subjugation means confiscation of property and the loss of personal liberty. Only this week I was told that when the Yankees come they will take away food from our tables, (not much to take,) try us for treason, and confiscate our property to pay the war debt. When I showed the proclamation to disprove it, it was replied, "Oh! that is a gull to get us back, and it will not be heeded afterward." So prejudiced are some of us, if we are not taken and protected, it will not be two months before we shall be gravely assured that the loyal people in Louisiana have lost everything they have, and are imprisoned or hung. This, if it gets out any way that there is a loyal people there, that fact will be concealed as long as possible. Still, ignorant and prejudiced, and fearful as we are, I repeat that I believe a large majority of the people in camp and at home wish we were conquered to-day. They are heartily tired of the war. Often and often they cry out, "Peace on any terms." I must stop. Yours, truly

The $300 Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The argument, that by putting upon conscripts the procuring of substitutes, we gain the active exertions of a large number of deeply interested recruiters, is a fallacious one.

The theory is an attractive one; but, in practice, the whole work must be done by substitute brokers, or by the General and State Governments.

It was found in France that the brokers got most of the money, and gave a very poor class of recruits; and after trying the experiment thoroughly then, the policy was adopted of exacting exemption-money, for which the Government gave *more complete* exemption than when substitutes were brought. In the last case conscripts were held responsible for their substitutes; so that, except in rare cases, those able to pay exemption paid it to Government, instead of getting their own substitutes; and the Government applied the money to procuring old soldiers, paying somewhat in proportion to their prior length of service.

So far as we have tried the experiment here, the policy indicated is in the same direction. Abolish the exemption and you raise the price of substitutes or volunteers, by adding the element of panic and throwing the business of recruiting entirely into the hands of the brokers.

This eminently rascally class has grown very rich; next to "shoddy," they have fattened most upon the war, and cannot be a doubt that a great deal of the pressure for repealing the $300 clause comes from them. They know it will raise their price up to $500, and the greater part of the gain will be to them.

Of the conscripts who are able to pay, not one in a hundred will procure his own substitute. Its repeal will draw the line still more strongly than now between the rich and the poor.

No, let us either force rich and poor to go, allowing neither substitutes nor exemption fee, or let us have a moderate exemption fee, which will keep the price of substitutes within reasonable limits, by fixing a maximum.

With the increasing emigration, and by using the reserves of blacks, we can, by keeping steadily at work, get all the men we want for $300, in addition to the United States bounty. It only needs foresight and a steady system. Yours,

AN OLD RECRUITING COMMITTEE MAN.

Naval Movements.

PARTIAL COMPLETION OF LIGHT-DRAFT IRON-CLADS.

A visit to the iron-clad shipyards in the neighborhood of New-York, in which the last batch of light-draft vessels are building, shows that the *Naubuc*, *Modoc* and *Cohoes* would be ready for launching within five or six weeks. These vessels, although having an immense armor, will draw only six feet of water. They were contracted for at the rate of $265,000 each if built in six months, and $295,000 if built in nine months. They had hardly been commenced, however, when new and valuable improvements, suggested by the experience of our other vessels at Charleston, were introduced, and these necessarily threw the work backward a great deal. At that same time unknown to the public, which would now have been alloat and preparing rapidly for active service, some of the finishing touches of completion, fourteen are all planked, so that if their services were immediately required, night and day work could finish them in exceedingly short space of time. There is hardly a river or a lagoon of the South in which these vessels cannot move with ease and safety, while they can take these guns of a heavier calibre than were ever seen on rivers before. Their motive power is screw of sufficient magnitude to propel them at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. Not being intended for ocean service their modeling upon the coast will necessarily have to be well considered and low. They are essentially harbor vessels. If the nineteen vessels of this class which are now building, could at this time be transported to the Mississippi there would be an end of the rebel gunboats. They possess nearly all the defensive power of the original monitor, and as much offensive power, their only weak point being below water-mark, and the rebels have proved recently that they can reach our ships in that region very effectively.

It is believed that Capt. PARKER and Mr. J. E. Deparmentt, both in Greenpoint, will be the first two commodores to launch there, the vessels of this class in this vicinity. Mr. J. M. Messrs's vessel, the *Catawba*, will soon afterward be docked off.

THE MOHONGO DOUBLE-ENDER.

This iron-built steamer, erecting at the yards of the Messrs. Secor, is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion. She is a double-ender, side-wheeled, and measures 250 feet in length. Mr. ROBERTS, chief superintendent to the Messrs SECOR, is losing no time in complying with the wishes of the Government, that she may be got ready as fast as possible for sea. He also states that she will have great speed. The *Mohongo* will carry a very heavy armament.

THE ERICSSON NEW IRON-CLAD MARGUAI.

The fifth new ironclad of the Ericsson invention has been launched from the yards of Messrs. ZENO ECOB & Co., Jersey City, and her turret is almost completed, after which her guns will be placed therein. The *Mahonoc*, is a twin ironclad of the *Tecumseh*, now doing duty with the squadron of Admiral FARRAGUT, and will be in every respect a fac simile of the *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan* Ericsson ironclads. Under the superintendence of Mr. GEORGE BIRKNOR, Jr., and through his exertions, she is expected soon to take her trial trip. She will then go into commission at the navy-yard, and afterwards join the before-mentioned squadron.

Two Naval Officers Dismissed.

The following very commendable order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, dismissing two officers from the service for cruelty to a seaman:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 25.—A complaint having been recently made to the department by THOMAS THOMPSON, an ordinary seaman, serving on board the United States steamer *Montauk*, in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, that on the 9th of March last, while on duty, he was kicked and abused by Acting Master EDWARD JONES, the Commander of the squadron was directed to institute a thorough investigation of the alleged maltreatment.

The report of the investigation received by the department included a statement of Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. HARRIS, of the *Montauk*, in these words:

"THOMAS THOMPSON, ordinary seaman, contracted orchitis on the 10th of March, and is still suffering from the effects of the above disease. Having been exposed to cold and wet on the previous day, I am of opinion the disease originated from the above exciting causes."

This report not appearing satisfactory to the Department, a renewed investigation was ordered, and the further report received shows that Acting Assistant Surgeon HARRIS, at the time of making the above statement, was fully aware of the cause to which ordinary seaman THOMPSON attributed his illness, and to which there was good reason to ascribe it. It appears that, "on being more closely questioned," Dr. HARRIS stated that he had "never known a case of chronic orchitis, such as THOMAS THOMPSON had, caused by cold and wet," and had "never read of a case of chronic orchitis being caused by cold and wet."

It being clear to the Department, from the facts developed by the investigation, that the disease of THOMPSON was owing to maltreatment and illegal punishment, and that the statement of the medical officer was given for the purpose of screening an offender, Acting Master EDWARD JONES and Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. HARRIS are hereby dismissed from the navy.

Persons enlisted in the naval service may be assured that their complaints of maltreatment, properly made and forwarded, will receive due attention from the department, and that the laws enacted for their protection will be strictly, and, in such cases as this, summarily enforced.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A New Arctic Expedition by C. F. Hall.

To the Public:

Capt. C. F. HALL—who, ten months ago, returned from a two years and four months' exploration of the Arctic region—intends to set sail on the 15th of June, for another and more thorough voyage of discovery. He has been engaged during the interim in preparing an account of his adventures, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS. During his former voyage Capt. HALL lived among the Esquimaux, acquired their language, and satisfied himself, by actual and prolonged experiment, that he can live with these people in safety and health. He brought home with him a family of Esquimaux, who will return with him to assist in his future explorations. In short, Capt. HALL is prepared, as no other explorer has been before him, for making a thorough investigation of the important portions of Arctic land and water to which he proposes to devote himself.

This region holds still a part, and an important portion of the secret of the ill-fated Franklin expedition, which our countrymen hopes and confidently expects to lay bare. It is, moreover, of interest and value to our whaling and sealing interests; and the reports on the natural history of the unexplored territory which he will visit will possess, besides, great scientific value. These considerations, which have led him to devote the best years of his life to Arctic research, induce also those whose names are appended to this notice to ask their fellow-citizens to join them in procuring for this brave explorer such outfit as shall set him fairly on his way, and enable him to perform thoroughly the task he has set himself. Our countrymen have won an honorable fame by their courage and endurance in Arctic research. It is therefore not at that one who has already shown such perseverance, fortitude and ingenuity in his previous voyage as Capt. HALL has done, shall be permitted to leave our shores lacking anything which can further his laudable object.

The proposed exploration has enlisted the sympathies of our most prominent scientific men, especially geographers, as well as the help of enterprising whaling firms. Several important contributions have already been received towards Capt. HALL'S outfit. Mr. RUSHADY H. CHAPELL, of New-London, Connecticut, who is intimately connected with the well-known house of WILLIAMS & HAVENS, gives a free passage to the Arctic regions to him and his Esquimaux in one of his ships—the *Monticello*, E. A. CRAPNELL, of Hudson, N. Y., master, and carries for him, in addition, his boats and his entire outfit, free of charge. This noble and liberal act relieves the explorer of one of the heaviest items of his expense. Capt. HENRY ROBINSON, of Newburgh, contributed $1,100. Prof. BACHE offers to furnish some necessary scientific instruments. Mr. GERARD FANCHER, of this City, has given meteorological instruments to the amount of $100. Prof. R. S. NAWSON, M. D., of this City, offers to supply, in connection with other gentlemen of his profession, the medical stores needed by Capt. HALL for his voyage of three years.

It should be understood that Capt. HALL takes with him no sailing vessel; but on arriving at the scene of his labors will leave the ship which bears him there, and trust thereafter to his boat and sledges, and to the hospitality of the Esquimaux. He hopes to return in about three years.

In order to complete the outfit a sum of about $3,000 is yet required; and while it is Capt. HALL'S intention to sail at any rate, whether thoroughly fitted or not, it is hoped that our public-spirited citizens will not permit this intrepid explorer to depart from our City lacking anything which can help to preserve his life, or enable him to perfect his explorations in the inhospitable regions whither he is bound.

Subscriptions in money or donations in kind of supplies or goods for the expedition may be handed to any of the undersigned, who will see that they are properly applied in aid of this praiseworthy enterprise:

J. Carson Brevoort, Long Island Historical Rooms, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James W. Beekman, 2, W. Barr, No. 16 Wall-street; Henry Grinnell, Office Lowndes and Liverpool Insurance Company, No. 45 William-street; E. and G. W. Blunt, No. 179 Water-street; John Austen Stevens, Jr., Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

SINGULAR CHANGE OF ADULTERY.—In 1851, in Zanesville, O., one JOHN W. SCATES, butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of larceny, the larceny alleged consisting in an unlawful appropriation of certain pigs. Shortly after his release from jail on this charge, fearing another arrest for some offence not known, SCATES left Zanesville early one morning and made his way to Cincinnati. He left in Zanesville his wife, CATHARINE, and children, without provision for their support. The wife heard from him, by letter, once after he left her, and that about a month after he had run away. Some two years or more after, having had an office of marriage held, she sought a divorce on the ground of desertion, but suspended proceedings, by advice of her lawyer, on learning that SCATES was dead, and so informed her intended new husband. A short time after, in the Spring of 1855, she was married to her present husband, Mr. WM. S. JONES, with whom she has lived since that time—the last three or four years in St. Paul. Her husband has held a respectable position in society, and her deportment has been such as to commend her to those with whom she became acquainted. Recently, her former husband, SCATES, made his appearance in this city, had interviews with Mr. JONES and with Mrs. JONES, and finally gave a complaint of adultery against JONES, before Justice McELRATH of the Police Court. An examination was had on the complaint, yesterday, before Justice McELRATH, and the complaint was dismissed and JONES discharged from arrest. On announcement of the decision, there was a word or two of emphatic approval from one or two of the persons present who had listened to the evidence in the case, while the looks of all showed their sympathy with the defendant. Mrs. JONES was present during the examination, sitting by the side of Mr. JONES, and at its close walked away with him. Mr. SCATES, the complaining witness, felt nettled during the arguments of the lawyers, and so remained at the close of the Justice's decision. His appearance would be apt to make an impression against him with a jury.—*St. Paul Press, May 26.*

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. GRAVES.—The last arrival from New-Orleans brings intelligence of the death, on the 19th inst., of Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM R. GRAVES, Jr., of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, from wounds received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., at the age of twenty-one. Entering the army as a private at the outbreak of the war, Col. GRAVES was promoted for his brave conduct at the battle of Roanoke Island. He passed through various battles and skirmishes—among others that of Cedar Mountain, at which he was captured, and taken to the Libby Prison at Richmond. After his exchange he continued in the service, and received especial mention for his courageous conduct in assisting, with his own hand, the sword of a Georgia Captain and the battle-flag of the regiment. The sword was presented to Col. GRAVES by the Commanding General, and he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. About a year since he left for the Department of the Gulf, passed with his regiment through the whole Louisiana campaign and that of the Red River, up to the time of the battle in which he received his death-wound. He was unusually well read in military law, and had been intrusted with the presidency of courts-martial for the trial of offenses punishable with death. He was brave, manly and honorable, and his assiduous attention to the comfort of the men under his command gave him a high place in their affections, and insured a cheerful alacrity in obedience.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

Present—John T. Hardy, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Hall-night, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Lang.

On motion, the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of Charles Kerk for services distributing reports.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of the owners of property on Seventy-second-street, in relation to the opening of said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to the Seventh avenue, be lighted with gas-lamps, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Josiah Carpenter to erect an awning over sidewalk of store number Three Hundred and Twenty-three Washington-street, provided he shall cause him to have the free use of said sidewalk to receive and deliver goods during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid at the corner of Ninety-second-street and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That slip between pier numbers Seventeen and Eighteen North River be dredged out under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That sunken lots on the north and south side Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, We believe that the indecent haste with which the Legislature passed on the Tax-levy for the year has resulted in errors believed to be fatal to the whole law, more especially that part of it affecting the right and power of the Common Council to direct the cleaning of the streets by contract; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all the gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation, in connection with the City Inspector, be and he is hereby directed to prepare the necessary proposals and specifications for said contract.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for a lot of ground for the use of Engine Company number Ten, to be within the following boundaries: Third and Fourth avenues, Eightieth and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Twelfth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, relative to the Battery enlargement.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTION.

Alderman Harty moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to procure for the use of the keeper of the City Hall, to be displayed from said building, a full set of flags, including State, City and National flags and pennant.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend a mass meeting on Saturday, June four, at 6 o'clock P. M., to express gratitude to Lieutenant-General Grant for his signal services in conducting the National armies to victory; to reaffirm their devotion to the sacred cause of the Union, and to pledge their united energies to the support of the Government and for the complete suppression of the rebellion.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to John Schlod to construct an awning on the southeast corner of Willett and Broome streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given by L. S. Valentine & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number Twenty-five Beekman-street, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to John Hanlon to keep a stand on the southeast corner of Harrison and Washington streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee of Public Health, with resolution that low and sunken lots, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, about one hundred feet east of First-avenue, be filled with good and wholesome earth to the pave of the above-named streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and those on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; also those on the west side of Third-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for services rendered the Committee on National Affairs in extending a proper reception on behalf of the City authorities in the First, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments New-York Volunteers, on their return to this City after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment:

Proprietor of City Assembly Rooms, dinner to Fourth Regiment	200 00
George Mawhey, salute to First Regiment, 847, Fifth Regiment, 864	161 00
T. B. Leather, Fifty-fifth Regiment, band for Fourth Regiment Volunteers	74 00
Dodworth's Band, First, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments, (three bills)	484 00
C. S. Grafulla, band, Duryea's Zouaves, (two bills)	203 00
Charles Rock, stockkeeper at two banquets, First and Fifth Regiments, (two bills)	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First Regiment reception	5 00
Sunday Mercury for advertising First Regiment reception	4 00
John K. Reynolds, crackers	48 00
Total	$1,203 00

the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Corporation Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that John Elper, of numbers two hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty-two West Thirteenth-street, be allowed the privilege of placing a sign board in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to E. H. Reeves & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and eighty-five and one hundred and eighty-seven Water-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Francis Schlosser to place and keep a gas lamp in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Second-street, the same to be maintained at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts' relating to the election districts of the Tenth Ward."

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Billings, Herrick and Houghtaling to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, Thirty-street, near Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause to be delivered to the managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, three hundred loads each of manure.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to fill the excavation in Hubert-street, between Washington and West streets, caused by a main being formerly used there.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Miller & Cook to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, number fifty-six Vesey-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry H. Fairley to place a small sign in the street in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-six Broome-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to E. Williams to keep a small barber's pole in front of his premises, number Beach-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for manufacturing photographic materials, and the storing of other articles, gunpowder, &c., to be discontinued and abated, immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to place one lamp in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, without delay.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the front of Hook and Ladder Company, number Twenty-one rebuilt, at an amount not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to pay the expenses of the Committee on Fire Department, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry Hart to place a display of his merchandise on Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged and recharged, curb and gutter set anew, be flagged and recharged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry Hart to place a display of his merchandise on Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged and recharged, curb and gutter set anew, be flagged and recharged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Andrew Tuttle to construct a vault in front of his premises, number two hundred and fifty-six Third-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael Cassedy, to keep a fruit-stand on the corner of Duane and Chatham-sts., in front of Sweeney's Hotel, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the wooden pavement temporarily erected in front of Sharry Fair buildings in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, removed forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on National Affairs to pay music bill of Seventy-first Regiment's reception of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first Regiments.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Fire Department for a new bell for Mount Morris-square bell tower.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

PAPERS REFERRED OR LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, with vote from His Honor the Mayor, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable hose for the members of the Common Council, and that the Board of Aldermen request the Committee of Arts and Sciences of Aldermen, and the Committee of Council be constituted a joint Committee for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the resolution.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Lang—11.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Lang—11.

Negative—Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson-river, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissio

...under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the southerly sidewalk of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventieth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the southerly side of Fifty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to regulate and grade Sixty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and the intervening avenues, between the Tenth-avenue and the bulkhead line of the Harbor Commissioners, be so altered as to conform to the red lines and figures on the accompanying map, drawn by Otto Sackersdorff, surveyor, and dated April twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, all under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues be repaved forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-seventh-street, from the Seventh to the Tenth-avenue, be repaved forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Public of Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lot on the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend said resolution by striking out Twenty-fifth-street and inserting Twenty-third-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then concurred in.

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners benefited thereby to pay half the expense, and the City the remainder; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Hardy, Ottiwell—3.

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to Trustees of the American and Foreign Iron Pavement Company to take up the iron pavement in Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, and reinstate the street in its former condition, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the crosswalk in front of Number One hundred and seventy-six Greenwich-street, be relaid immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that Vesey-street, from Washington to West streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

An ordinance for the better regulation of slaughter-houses.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Resolution to open the following streets:

Sixty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

Sixty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Seventy-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River.

Seventy-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

Ninety-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

One Hundred and twenty-fourth-street, from Hudson to Harlem Rivers.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Forty-first-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Hudson River.

Alderman Long moved to amend by striking out One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was lost.

Alderman Masterson moved to amend by striking out Seventy-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Jeremiah, Long—3.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 29 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of May to the 7th of June.

NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING CO., No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, May 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 48 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Per order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 55 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 4 Exchange-ct. Room No. 5, first floor, near Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

REYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

New-York:	Boston:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank.
Bank of the Commonwealth.	
PHILADELPHIA:	Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depositary and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.

Has on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of these Bonds. One-eighth of one per cent allowed buyers.

This Bank receives all National Bank money on deposit, and checks on City banks in payment for Government Bonds.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Subscriptions received by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
and
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

10-40 LOAN.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK having been designated a Government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.	In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.

W. A. WHEELER, WM. C. BROWN, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., New-York, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE CO., New-York, May 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 400 Hudson-st., on MONDAY, June 6, next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed until June 6.

By order of the Board.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COAL CO., No. 25 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PROVISIONAL receipts, signed on behalf of the company by Charles J. Anthony, are hereby notified to return the same to the office and receive the regular stock of the company on or before the 15th proximo.

By order. WM. K. STRONG, President.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company and Inspectors for the election next ensuing will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on the 14th day of June next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue open one hour.

WM. B. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company and three Inspectors of the next preceding election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the sixth (6th) day of June next, between the hours of 5 and 6 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 6th of June, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, June 6, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, June 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.
President,
Hon. JOHN A. DIX.
Treasurer,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, ESQ.,
Counsel,
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.
Secretary,
CHARLES H. SWORDS, Esq.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working, 3,380½ feet on the "Ground Hog," Gregory No. 2, Simmons, Concord, and other celebrated developed gold bearing lodes, in the best mining district of Colorado. Also the Henderson Mill, with twelve (12) stamps, now running and in excellent order.

The Company has the refusal of this property, and will purchase the same for $300,000 in cash, and 25,000 shares of stock at par.

The Capital Stock of the Company will be $1,000,000. Whole number of Shares, 100,000. Par, $10.

Fifty thousand shares of the stock will be sold at par only. A large portion of this has been taken by private subscription. Books will be opened on Wednesday, June 1, at No. 69 Beaver-st., where the remainder of the 50,000 shares can be subscribed for by applying to the Treasurer of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

It is needless to speak of the immense advantage of having a mill and machinery on the spot, already working.

With the facilities the Company already has, immediate returns may be looked for. Twelve (12) men can mine fifteen (15) tons of ore per day, and six hundred and ninety (690) men can be worked to advantage, or thirty (30) men to each hundred feet.

It is proposed to push the work with the utmost energy, and the Directors have every confidence that their efforts will produce satisfactory and immediate results. Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the office of the Company.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 12 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th day of May to the 6th day of June, inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interest allowed on deposits according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received subject to draft at sight, the same as in City Banks. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities generally, and Gold, bought and sold on commission. Collections made on most favorable terms in all parts of the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 3.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, the 11th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed May 20, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 28, 1864.

OFFICE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for second mortgage bonds and coupons of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company are hereby notified that the first preferred stock of this company is now ready for delivery at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, upon the surrender of said certificates, and upon compliance with the conditions contained in article seventh in the plan of reorganization, Dec. 23, 1862.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.

May 26, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1840, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, May 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 11 Nassau-st.
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 37 William-st.

New-York, May 21, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counselor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

NOTICE.—OWNERS AND HOLDERS OF University Bonds of the State of Minnesota, wishing to sell the same, are requested to call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same, at No. 153 Chambers-st.

E. B. GRAVES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1864, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., (free of government tax,) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST, in cash, was also ordered to be paid on the outstanding certificates of profits for the years 1861, '62 and '63, on presentation of certificates, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.......................$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.......................92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 233 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.......................$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAFFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 7th of June next, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Four-Mule Wagon Harness complete.

Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the shortest time in which they can deliver it.

All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

[No. 126.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, until MONDAY, June 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

ARMY BLANKETS, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each, of domestic manufacture.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, June 13th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 7th of June inst., for baling army blankets until the 1st of December next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this department.

The services to be performed in the buildings of this depot, the contractor to supply the machinery.

Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Baling Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE 2, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 10th inst., for supplying this Department with cedar or white pine, unpainted water-buckets; staves to be three-quarter inch in thickness, 11 inches in length; bottom to be flush, and of cedar or white pine; the chime to be large and well set; bail to be of heavy wrought iron; ears to be broad and of heavy hoop iron; hoops to be of good medium iron, three to a pail. A sample of the kind required may be seen at this office. Persons offering will please send a sample with their bid, stating how many they can deliver per week, and will be expected to deliver them, free of charge, at place of shipment in this City. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any offers not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-Buckets," and addressed to

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL, ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, Jr., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.

WM. H. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE—Now doing a successful business, centrally located, cash sales $100 per day, baking 50 bbls. flour per week; every facility for doing a large business; fine store, two bakehouses, horses, wagons, &c. Inquire of JOHN HOPPER, No. 138 Broad-st., from 12 M. to 1 P. M. only.

PAINT-STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED paint-store, with stock and fixtures complete, two years' unexpired lease, steam-power and mills for grinding lead and colors; size of store and cellar, 25x73. Inquire this week on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st., near Centre, or to WHITMORE & WADDELL, No. 177 William-st.

STAGE LINE FOR SALE.—A STAGE LINE, with all the horses, stages, good will of line, and real estate, to close a partnership, will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Administrator, corner 18th-av. and 60th-st., or R. B. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTIES DESIROUS of taking an interest in a Telegraph enterprise, which bids fair to pay handsomely, will please address Box No. 5,139 New-York P. O.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ——————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the County of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —————— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 7th June next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City,

INFANTRY TROUSERS,
UNLINED BLOUSES,
PEGGED BOOTEES,
SEWED BOOTEES,
PEGGED BOOTS,
SEWED BOOTS,
STOCKINGS,
FELLING AXES.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "proposals for Fresh Beef," &c., will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th of June next, for the supply of 400,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 400,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables at the New-York Station as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportion fore and hind-quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law.

[No. 124.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., May 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until FRIDAY, June 10, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

50,000 SHELTER TENTS, more or less, to be delivered within (60) sixty days from date, like sample made at U. S. Tent Manufactory in this city.

KNAPSACKS—Army Standard.

CANTEENS—Army Standard.

AX HELVES—like U. S. samples Nos. 1 and 2, (the former preferred.)

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, June 10, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, June 11, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds, may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received until SATURDAY, June 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of 20,000 PAIRS BRASS SPURS.

They are to be made in all respects as to material, workmanship and dimensions, in strict conformity with the standard sample, which can be seen at this office.

They are to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, at this office, and be inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers and such as are known to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

UNION FERRY OFFICE, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at this office until June 4 next, for excavating the slip on the upper side of Fulton Ferry, as per surveys at this office. The materials to be removed are mud, gravel, stone and rock.